

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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KCNA: SR-71 VIOLATES DPRK AIRSPACE 26 OCT

SK262258 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 27 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the sky above the territorial waters of our country east of Kosong on the eastern coast from 11 hours 19 minutes to 21 minutes and again sent the plane into the sky above the Kangyong Peninsula on the western coast from 11 hours 38 minutes to 40 minutes on October 26 to commit espionage acts in succession against the northern half of the DPRK.

Lately the U.S. imperialist aggressors are ever more viciously committing espionage acts against our country, frequently changing the time of the infiltration of the spy plane and the course of its flight. Espionage acts committed by the spy planes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the airspace of our country number 11 after October 2 alone.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists' new war preparations have entered a very grave stage. They must be clearly mindful that there is a limit to the patience of our people and stop at once their espionage and hostile acts against the northern half of the DPRK.

VRPR SCORES U.S. CALL FOR NEUTRON BOMB IN SOUTH

SK260053 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Cohen, U.S. strategic specialist, has demanded that the neutron bomb be deployed in South Korea in an article he contributed to a recent edition of the U.S. magazine [words indistinct]. He said that the neutron bomb was initially developed for use in a situation resembling that in South Korea. This is a wicked challenge to people at home and abroad who oppose the production and deployment of the neutron bomb. It reveals a hidden intention: to provoke a war to invade the North by strengthening military aid to the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

U.S. war maniacs' dangerous maneuvers to deploy the neutron bomb in large quantities constitute crimes aimed at waging a nuclear war by opposing peace and the peaceful reunification of our country and by heightening tension.

NORTH ASSAILS SOUTH'S 24 OCT MILITARY EXERCISE

SK270435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 27 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique staged a provocative military exercise called "Ground, Naval and Air Forces and Landing Operation" on October 24 with the mobilisation of puppet army units of all services, according to a report.

The military blackguards mobilized in this war exercise the puppet ground, naval and air forces as well as active "reserve forces" and naval vessels, airplanes, tanks and other heavy equipment.

The fascist clique held this provocative exercise, divided into three stages -- "naval operation," "landing operation" and "blockade operation" -- "under conditions of actual fighting" under the name of "cultivation of ground, naval and air coordinate operation capacity" and "three-dimensional combat exercise."

Ceaselessly staging provocative war exercises aimed at invading the northern half of the DPRK at the bidding of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan clique tries to incite antagonism against and confrontation with the northern half among the puppet army soldiers and the South Korean people and further aggravate the tensions.

KCNA REPORTS 'FIERCE DEMONSTRATION' IN SEOUL

SK232305 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2231 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA) -- "A fierce demonstration largest in scale" ever since the emergence of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime" was staged on October 23 at the Seoul University, according to a foreign press report.

At noon handbills calling for an anti-"government" struggle were scattered at the university and more than 1,000 students staged a demonstration in response to this.

The angry students wrecked buildings of the university, wielding iron bars and square timbers for many hours, and fought stubbornly, throwing stones at the puppet police making a desperate attempt to stop the demonstration.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique let loose the puppet police to crack down on the students, firing tear bombs and arrested several students. Lashed into fiercer anger by this, the students dealt a powerful counter-blow to the puppet policemen, inflicting wounds on more than 20 of them.

The foreign press recalled that, prior to the demonstration, students had waged struggles in succession for overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan group, scattering anti-"government" handbills and staging demonstrations at Seoul and other universities in Seoul.

ROMANIAN LEADER SENDS REGARDS TO KIM CHONG-IL

SK241123 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 24 (KCNA) -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on October 19 met Editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON Chae Chun-pyong, head of a delegation of the paper on a visit to Romania, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm and cordial greetings and best wishes to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il.

He expressed satisfaction over the excellent development of the relations between Romania and Korea in all fields and manifested active support to the new proposal for national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He said he sincerely rejoiced over the successes achieved by the Korean people in overall socialist construction under the leadership of respected Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Noting that the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation between the two countries and two parties of Romania and Korea is of great significance, he said that the press organs of the two countries should contribute to strengthening friendship between the two countries.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were Petre Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the C.C. of the Romanian Communist Party and vice-president of the State Council, and the DPRK ambassador to Romania.

FURTHER ON PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION'S VISIT

Pyongyang Meeting

SK241400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] A Pyongyang mass meeting was held on 21 October at the Central House of Workers to welcome the Beijing friendship delegation. In the meeting hall, the flags of our country and the PRC were hung and slogans reading "We warmly welcome the Beijing friendship delegation!" and "Long live the militant friendship and unity formed with blood between the Korean people and the Chinese people!" were posted.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the delegation headed by Jiao Ruoyu, mayor of Beijing and second secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, Ambassador Lu Zhixian and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. Kim Man-kum, chairman, and Wang Kyonghak, vice chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, other personages concerned and working people in the city attended the mass meeting. The meeting began with playing of the national anthems of the PRC and our country.

Chairman Kim Man-kum spoke first. He said the visit to Pyongyang by the Beijing friendship delegation will greatly contribute to strengthening the friendship between the two peoples of Korea and China and to expanding solidarity and cooperation between the capital cities of the two countries.

Referring to the 32d anniversary of the founding of the PRC, which the Chinese people significantly marked some time ago, he noted that the diligent and courageous Chinese people, under the wise leadership of the CCP headed by Comrade Mao Zedong, their great leader, registered great successes in revolution and construction by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, thus turning China, once an outdated and backward country, into a new lively China.

He said: Today the fraternal Beijing citizens, together with the people all over the country, under the guidance of the CCP, are energetically waging a grand struggle to build China into a socialist power modernized in agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technique and registering tremendous successes on all fronts of socialist construction, maintaining the road of socialism, the proletarian dictatorship, the leadership of the communist party, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought.

He said: The fraternal Chinese people also effected great success in the sacred struggle to reunify the entire country by returning Taiwan to the fatherland. Recalling that Comrade Chairman Ye Jianying recently elaborated again on a nine-point policy for reunifying the whole country peacefully by returning Taiwan to the fatherland, he declared: The Korean people actively support this nine-point policy. He stressed the Taiwan authorities should accept the principled and just proposal for peaceful reunification put forward by the CCP and Government of China.

He said that the Korean people sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people new successes in the sacred struggle to build their country as modernized, highly democratic and highly civilized socialist power and to reunify the whole nation by the return of Taiwan to the fatherland and by upholding the decisions of the 6th Plenary Meeting of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

Referring to the friendly relations between the peoples and the citizens of the two countries, he declared: The great friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples, which was sealed in blood in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle and has withstood all tests of history, is unbreakable because it was personally initiated and nursed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Chinese people, and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai.

He noted that the great Korea-China friendship will come into fuller bloom in the future amid the great concern and care of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the party center and respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and leading comrades of the party and Government of China.

Head of the delegation Jiao Ruoyu spoke next. He said that Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, in the midst of his busy affairs, found time to receive the Beijing friendship delegation today. This is the highest honor for them. He said he, on behalf of the Beijing friendship delegation, paid noble homage to Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people. Noting that the delegation received warm and kind welcome and hospitality during the visit to this heroic country, he said this is great encouragement and support for the members of the delegation.

He pointed out that the Korean people are a highly diligent and courageous people and they opened a new chapter in Korean history by founding the DPRK, in which the people are the masters, after overthrowing the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule by waging a long and arduous struggle.

The Korean people, who inherited the glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, smashed the U.S. imperialist aggressors, won the great victory in the national liberation war and safeguarded the revolutionary gains, thus making important contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle of the world's people.

After the war, the Korean people repaired the damages of war and turned the nation into a socialist state with a self-reliant national economy, mighty defense system and brilliant national culture, through arduous struggle for self-reliance and upholding the revolutionary lines of independence, self-reliance and freedom put forward by Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people.

Noting that today the fraternal Korean people are energetically waging the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and culture -- to attain the grand objectives set by the Sixth KWP Congress and to carry out the second 7-year plan, he stated: We have witnessed with joy the shining successes made by the Korean people in all domains of socialist construction under the wise guidance of the KWP and Comrade President Kim Il-song.

Recalling that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point policy of a unified state at the Sixth KWP Congress and that the KWP and 22 other political parties and public organizations proposed the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification in their joint statement, he said: We demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and resolutely support the righteous stand of the Korean people against the two Koreas plot and their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He continued: All people of our country, in firm unity around the party and upholding the spirit of the decisions of the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, are vigorously struggling to turn our nation into a prosperous and highly democratic, highly civilized and mighty socialist state with modern agriculture and industry, modern defense capability and science and technology, under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, after inheriting the cause pioneered by Comrade Mao Zedong and other old proletarian revolutionaries.

Noting that Beijing and Pyongyang, though far apart, are closely linking us with traditional friendship, he said the Chinese people, who treasure the friendship and unity between the two peoples of China and Korea, will make all efforts in the future, too, to strengthen and develop them.

Silk banners were exchanged at the meeting. The meeting ended in the playing of "The International."

PRC Envoy's Reception

SK230436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Zhixian hosted a reception on the evening of October 22 at the embassy upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of the Beijing friendship delegation. Invited to the reception were So Yun-sok, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and other personages concerned.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Jiao Ruoyu, mayor of Beijing and second secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China, and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Speaking first, head of the delegation Jiao Ruoyu said: While staying in Korea, the delegation visited Mangyongdae, the native place of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and, through its inspection of the international friendship exhibition and many other places, it witnessed the heroic stamina displayed and tremendous successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction to be greatly inspired by them.

Noting that, though Beijing and Pyongyang are separated from each other by thousands of miles, the hearts of the citizens of the two cities are closely linked together, he said: The great fraternal friendship sealed in blood between the two peoples through a protracted struggle will shine through all ages. No matter what storm may sweep the world, we will, as in the past, fight shoulder to shoulder with the heroic Korean people, he stressed.

Chairman Kim Man-kum spoke next. He said that today the fraternal Chinese people and the Beijing working people are waging an energetic drive to build their country into a modernized, highly democratic and highly cultured socialist power and effecting a new upsurge in all fields in wholehearted response to the call of the Communist Party of China. We sincerely rejoice as over our own over all the successes registered by the fraternal Chinese people in the revolution and construction and warmly hail them.

The Korean people who set stock by their friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Chinese people will as always struggle shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people in the common struggle against imperialism and for the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism, he declared. The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Delegation's Departure

SK240949 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 24 (KCNA) -- The Beijing friendship delegation headed by Jiao Ruoyu, mayor of Beijing and second secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China, left here on October 23 by air.

It was seen off at the airport by Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and Kim Ung-cho, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned, and Ambassador Lu Zhixian and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

During its stay in our country, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected the international friendship exhibition, the Changgwangwon health complex, the Korea-China friendship Taekam cooperative farm and other places.

It appreciated the grand mass gymnastic display "Under the banner of independence" and the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise."

FURTHER ON DPRK SOCIALIST YOUTH LEAGUE CONGRESS

Welcome for Soviet Delegation

SK241750 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1710 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 24 (KCNA) -- A meeting of youth of the Tae'an general heavy machine works was held at the Tae'an House of Culture on October 23 to welcome the delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union which has come to attend the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Yi Kon-su addressed the meeting. The revolutionary struggles being waged by the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union both stimulate the world young communist movement and make a common contribution to the development of the world revolution, he noted, and said: The friendship between the Korean and Soviet youth is a friendship between class brothers cemented through a common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism and communism and a traditional friendship which has been steadily consolidated and developed surmounting all trials.

Noting that today the Soviet people and youth are energetically striving to successfully fulfill the Tenth Five-Year Plan and carry out the new fighting tasks set forth at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union under the leadership of the party headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, he said: We sincerely wish the Soviet people and youth greater success in their struggle to accomplish the cause of socialism and communism.

Head of the delegation Y.A. Dergausov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Youth Communist League of the Soviet Union spoke next. Declaring that the friendship forged between the Soviet and Korean peoples and youth on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism has a long tradition, he said: The cooperation and bonds linking our peoples have been further strengthened in the common struggle against imperialism and for socialism and communism.

He said: The Lenin Young Communist League and youth of the Soviet Union, standing on the side of your people, extend invariable support to your struggle for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country. He wished the Korean youth great success in the implementation of the tasks set forth by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the tasks set before the League of Socialist Working Youth by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At the end of his speech, he conveyed a silk banner from the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union. [sentence as received]

Praise for Kim Chong-il

SK261026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held on October 23 at the Nihyon cooperative farm in Sungho District, Pyongyang, in welcome of the delegation of the Bangladesh Nationalist Youth Front headed by Taslim Ahmed, vice-president of the front, which has come to our country to attend the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Speaking at the meeting, Kal Sung-chan pointed out that the Bangladesh Nationalist Youth Front is taking an active part in the building of a national economy and national culture and in the work of doing away illiteracy among the masses of people, putting up independence and self-reliance.

Noting that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and youths of Korea and Bangladesh are being strengthened and developed on a high plane, he said: This friendship is an undying one based on a lofty idea and desire and the feelings of solidarity as they were personally provided by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and President Rahman who was the outstanding leader of the Bangladesh people.

The head of the delegation spoke next. He said: We saw the genuine leader of our Asian youth at the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Reflecting the unanimous desire of the Asian youth, I would like to hold Comrade Kim Chong-il, the outstanding leader of the Korean youth movement, in high esteem as the leader of the Asian youth movement who will realise the unity and solidarity of the Asian youth.

The youth of the Third World and the new-emerging countries, especially the Bangladesh youth will advance like the Korean youth under the wise guidance of the dear leader.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, is a perfect personifier of the revolutionary ideas, the outstanding leadership ability and the lofty virtues of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the sun of the revolution, which brightly shines all over the world. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is not only a star of Korea and Asia but also a star of hope for the youth of the new-emerging countries and the Third World.

Mass Rally in Pyongyang

SK251006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0936 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 25 (KCNA) -- A mammoth rally of youth and students in Pyongyang was held on October 24 at the Kim Il-song Square with the attendance of more than 100,000 young people and students in celebration of the success of the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK].

Set up in the centre of the square was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people.

The reviewing stands on either side of the rostrum were occupied by delegates and observers who had attended the Seventh Congress of the LSWYK. Also present there were the members of the delegation of the South Korean youth and students, the congratulatory group of Korean youth and students in Japan to the Seventh Congress of the LSWYK and the relay group for conveying a loyal letter of Korean youth and students in Japan. 184 delegations and delegates from more than 130 countries visiting our country to celebrate the 7th congress of the LSWYK and young reporters and men of the press of many countries who came to cover the congress were invited to the rally. Foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang were also invited there.

The rostrum was taken by Comrades O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Kuk-yol, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki, Kong Chin-tae, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Chae-u, Chong Kyong-hui, So Yun-sok, Kim Kang-hwan, Hwang Chang-yop, Pak Su-tong, Hong Si-hak, So Kwan-hui, Kim Hoe-il, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong and Kim Kyong-pyon, department directors of the Central Committee of the party and Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0555 GMT on 24 October adds the name Kim Si-hak to the list of KWP Central Committee department directors after Kim Kyong-pyon]

The rostrum party also included the head of the delegation of the South Korean youth and students and Comrade Pak Chung-u, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, who is heading the congratulatory group of Korean youth and students in Japan. Invited to the rostrum were the heads of the delegations and delegates of various countries and international and regional organizations.

Chairman Yi Yong-su made a speech at the rally. He said:

The Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea which opened at a juncture of a new turn in the development of our revolution was a congress of victors at which the shining successes and precious experiences gained in the Korean youth movement during the period under review under the wise guidance of the party and the leader were reviewed with a high pride and a congress of loyalty at which the LSWYK organizations and youth evinced their unshakable determination to remain boundlessly faithful to the leadership of the party and stoutly advance for the final accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of *chuche* following the party for ever.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had the goodness to attend the Seventh Congress of the LSWYK and made a programmatic speech brightly indicating the road ahead of the LSWYK and the youth, he said, and continued:

The speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Seventh Congress of the LSWYK is a brilliant summing up of the victorious course full of glory traversed by the Korean youth movement under the banner of the *chuche* idea and a militant programme clarifying again the duty and fighting tasks facing the LSWYK and our youth in the new stage where the work of modelling the whole society on the *chuche* idea comes to the fore as the general task of our revolution.

The speech of the great leader is the guideline to be held fast to in the struggle to carry forward and accomplish with credit through generations the glorious revolutionary cause of *chuche* which was started in the rigid storm of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and has been unswervingly developed by our party, by rearing the entire younger generation into a dependable successor to the revolution.

And it is an inspiring banner and an undying torch powerfully calling our youth to a sacred struggle and praiseworthy feats for the boundless development and prosperity of the country.

His speech is an immortal classic work and a powerful weapon of struggle which brightly lights the road ahead of the youth movement in the era of independence on the basis of the brilliant historic experiences of the Korean youth movement full of glory and gives profound answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in the youth movement and youth work.

It is entirely results of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a shining victory of our party's *chuche*-oriented policy of the youth movement and youth work that during the period under review the LSWYK grew and developed into an invincible revolutionary youth organization and all the LSWYK members and youth could perform with honor the mission assigned them in their noble work for the development and prosperity of the country.

Referring to the tasks facing the entire LSWYK members and youth today when a historic general onward movement for modelling the whole society on the *chuche* idea is going on vigorously, the speaker stressed: All the youth should prepare themselves well to be communist revolutionaries of *chuche* type, remaining boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader, the country and the revolution and carry forward and accomplish the revolutionary cause of *chuche* started by the great leader.

Our youth should display the honor of the vanguard and shock force on the labor front of socialist economic construction to implement the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and make an active contribution to the work for the chucheorientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy.

Our youth should wage a more powerful struggle for an early reunification of the country, upholding the policy of the independent reunification of the country indicated by the great leader and strive hard to further strengthen friendship and unity with the peoples and youth of all countries of the world advocating independence against imperialism and to achieve durable peace and security of the world under the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

The LSWYK and youth should remain loyal to the guidance of our party, the organizer and inspirer of all victories of the Korean people, in order to discharge the historic mission assigned them.

Speeches were also made by representatives of the working youth, farmers, youth and students.

The rally adopted an appeal to the LSWYK members and youth and students throughout the country.

Kim Il-song's Banquet

SK250900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 25 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet on October 24 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in celebration of the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK].

When the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and guide of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, appeared in the banquet hall amid the welcome music in company with the heads of foreign delegations who had attended the congress, the entire attendants warmly welcomed him with stormy applause.

Present at the banquet were Comrades O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Hwan, Chon Mun-sop, O Kuk-yol, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki, Kong Chin-tae, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Yong-nip, So Yun-Sok, Kim Kang-hwan, Hwang Chang-yop, Pak Su-tong, So Kwang-hui and Kim Kyong-pyon, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, central and local party functionaries, members and alternate members of the Central Committee and members of the Auditing Commission of the LSWYK, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, leading men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, heroes of the republic and labour heroes and personages concerned.

Invited there were the members of the delegation of the South Korean youth and students, the congratulatory group of Korean youth and students in Japan and the relay group for conveying a loyal letter of Korean youth and students in Japan.

184 delegations and delegates from over 130 countries who came to celebrate the Seventh Congress of the LSWYK and young reporters and men of the press of many countries who came to cover the congress were also invited.

Comrade Yi Ching-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, made a speech at the banquet.

A toast was made by Comrade Yi Yong-su, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK.

The attendants of the banquet drank a toast, wishing good health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, who always wisely leads our people and youth along a road of victory and glory.

Yi Chong-ok Banquet Speech

SK260928 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, delivered a speech at the banquet arranged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 24 October in celebration of the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK].

He said: Comrades, esteemed representatives of foreign youths: today our people and youths are pleased with the fact that the Seventh LSWYK Congress, which has marked a new milestone in the development of the Korean youth movement, ended successfully. They warmly hail the achievements of the congress. The Seventh Congress of the LSWYK, held at a significant time when we celebrated the 55th anniversary of the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union, which declared the first march of the glorious revolutionary cause of chuche in our country, was a glorious congress which proudly summed up brilliant successes and precious experiences gained in the Korean youth movement during the period under review under the wise guidance of the party and the leader. It was also a congress of loyalty which eloquently displayed the unanimous will and unshakable determination of millions of young men and women of our country to inherit and carry to shining accomplishment the revolutionary cause of chuche through generations, following the party forever.

The Seventh Congress of the LSWYK was made a more significant and grand political festival of the youth with the attendance of a delegation of the South Korean youth and students, the congratulatory group of the Korean youth and students in Japan and delegates of youth and students organizations and friends from a great many countries of five continents.

On this joyful occasion in which we celebrate the Seventh LSWYK Congress -- a great jubilee for the youths and people of our country -- I, authorized by the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, extend warm congratulations to all LSWYK members and youths of our country who, with ardent loyalty to the party and leader, have won immortal achievements for the fatherland and people by their devoted struggle and heroic exploits.

At the same time, I extend warm gratitude to the delegation of South Korean youth and students and the congratulatory delegation of the Japan-resident Korean youth and students which extended congratulations to the congress of our youths and shared joys with them by taking part in the congress. I also extend warm militant greetings to the patriotic South Korean people, youths and students struggling gallantly against the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique and for democratization of the South Korean society and the reunification of the fatherland, and to the Japan-resident Korean compatriots, youths and students vigorously struggling for the democratic national rights and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

I extend deep gratitude to the foreign delegations and representatives that participated in the congress of our youths with warm friendship with our people, youths and students and extended sincere congratulations to the congress. I extend warm greetings to all progressive people, youths and students of the world who always encourage and support the struggle of our people and youth for the reunification of the fatherland and the socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who formed the first communist youth organization of chuche type in our country and wisely led the Korean youth movement in each period and at each stage of the developing revolution, has the goodness to attend the congress and make a historic speech brightly indicating the fighting tasks of the youth of our country and the road of the youth movement of our era. And today he arranged this grand banquet to bestow a great honour upon all the attendants of the congress and the entire members of the LSWYK and youth of our country.

Now all the members of the LSWYK and young people of our country are overwhelmed with boundless emotion at the programmatic speech of the great leader and his deepest love and care and are filled with firm determination to strive strenuously for carrying into practice his historic speech at the Seventh Congress of the LSWYK, heartily responding to it.

Our party and people place great hope in the entire younger generation who will shoulder the future of our country and revolution and firmly believe that our youth, who have waged a devoted struggle for the party and revolution, the country and the people, will in the future, too, as in the past, grow up stoutly to be reliable heirs to the revolutionary cause of chuche, boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader and successfully carry out their honourable mission in the sacred struggle for the prosperity and development of the country.

To reunify the divided country is the supreme task of the nation facing the entire Korean people today.

Holding the new national salvation proposal for reunifying the country through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people will surely realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the united efforts of the whole nation by energetically struggling for its implementation with the active support and encouragement of the world people.

It is the consistent policy of our party to strengthen unity with the international revolutionary forces and consolidate solidarity with them.

Under the banner of independence, friendship and peace our party and people will actively as ever struggle to develop friendly and cooperative relations with all peoples of the world opposing imperialism and defending independence and achieve durable peace and security of the world.

We will more vigorously fight against imperialism and for national independence and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, closely uniting with the peoples of the socialist and the nonaligned countries and all the progressive people of the world.

Our party and people actively support the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence and express firm solidarity with all the oppressed people of the world in their liberation struggle.

We will always stand on the side of the world people struggling for the cause of justice and fight shoulder to shoulder with them on the road of the common struggle for building a new world, peaceful and prosperous, while holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Comrades: On this joyful occasion in which we celebrate the success of the Seventh LSWYK Congress, I propose a toast to the long life and good health of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song who always wisely leads our people and youths along the single road of victory and honor; to the final achievement of our revolutionary cause and the consolidation and development of the Korean communist youth movement; to the health of the LSWYK members and youths who have embroidered the path of creation and charge with the exploits of loyalty; to the health of the members of the delegation of the South Korean youths and students and of the people of all strata and youths and students of South Korea; to the health of the members of the congratulatory delegation of the Japan-resident Korean youths and students and of the 600,000 Japan-resident compatriots, youths and students; to the grand unity of the progressive people, youths and students of the world; to the victory of the common cause of the revolutionary people of the world for peace, democracy, national independence and building a new society; to the health of the members of foreign delegations and the foreign representatives of many world nations who are here to celebrate the congress of our youths; and to the health of many comrades and friends here.

Kim Il-song at LSWYK Soiree

SK250923 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 25 (KCNA) -- A soiree of youth and students was held at the Pyongyang indoor stadium on the evening of October 24 to celebrate the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, attended the soiree.

The soiree hall was animated with more than 20,000 youth and students who were filled with the unshakable determination to perform shining feats in the accomplishment of the sacred cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea under the wide guidance of the glorious party, upholding the militant programme set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Seventh Congress of the LSWYK.

When the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and guide of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, appeared in the box amid the welcome music, the attendants of the soiree broke into enthusiastic cheers: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Workers Party of Korea!" Working youth presented bouquets of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Appearing in the box were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council.

Also occupying the box were members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, Chon Mun-sop and O Kuk-yol, and alternate members of the Political Bureau Comrades Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki, Kong Chin-tae, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Chae-u, Chong Kyong-hui, Choe Yong-nim, So Yun-sok, and Kim Kang-hwan; secretaries of the Central Committee of the party comrades Hwang Chang-yop and Pak Su-tong; and vice-premiers of the Administration Council Comrades Hong Si-hak, So Kwan-hui, Kim Ho-il, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong and Kim Kyong-yon.

The reviewing stands were taken by members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the party in Pyongyang, delegates and observers who had attended the Seventh Congress of the LSWYK, functionaries of party and power organs and working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press and youth and students in the city.

Present there were members of the delegation of the South Korean youth and students, the congratulatory group of Korean youth and students in Japan, the relay group for conveying a loyal letter of Korean youth and students in Japan which had attended the Seventh Congress of the LSWYK and other delegations of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon). 184 delegations and delegates from over 130 countries who came to our country to congratulate the Seventh Congress of the LSWYK and young reporters and men of the press and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang were also present.

Songs carrying boundless happiness and youthful ardor reverberated and elegant rhythms full of spirit spread in the indoor stadium filled with an atmosphere of friendship and unity and militant solidarity of the youth of the five continents and the hearts of the youth swelled with great hope and ambition for a bright future.

The soiree well showed the boundless happiness and pride of the youth and students who have grown to be dependable successors to the revolution in the warm bosom of the party, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, and their high revolutionary stamina and optimistic life in advancing vigorously toward a bright future.

Conclusion of Congress

SK260238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 October (KCNA) — The Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] closed on October 24 after concluding its work with success. The congress was held amid the keen interest of the youth and the entire people of our country, the warm congratulations of the world's progressive youth and amid the deep attention of 184 delegations and delegates from 130 countries of the world, and young reporters and men of the press from various countries who attended the congress.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and guide of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, made at the congress a historic speech which serves as a programmatic guideline in further developing the youth movement of our country in conformity with the demand of the new historic stage of modelling the whole of society on the *chuche* idea and in strengthening the struggle of the world youth for accomplishing the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appeared on the rostrum, the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" and thunderous applause rocked the meeting hall for a long while.

The speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song which sets forth the tasks facing the youth and the LSWYK organisations in taking over and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of *chuche* through generations and powerfully encourages the world's progressive [word indistinct] to the struggle against imperialism and for independence enjoyed the warm support and welcome of the entire attendants of the congress.

The speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was interrupted by the loud shouts of the attendants of the congress: "Let us youth become dependable successors to the revolutionary cause of *chuche*!" "Let us become reliable young guards of the Workers' Party of Korea!" and "Let us defend and safeguard the great leader and the glorious party politically, ideologically and with our lives!"

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song concluded his speech, the attendants of the congress shouted "Let us youth accomplish the revolutionary cause of *chuche* through generations under the leadership of the party!" "Let us become young guards boundlessly loyal to the cause of the Korean revolution!" and raised the stormy cheers of *manse* (hurrah).

The speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a shining review of the proud course of the communist youth movement of our country powerfully demonstrating the correctness of our party's chuche-oriented policy of the youth movement and its invincible vitality, a programmatic document brightly indicating the road for the youth movement of our country greeting a period of new turn to follow triumphantly and a militant banner to be held high by the LSWYK members and youth to accomplish the glorious cause of chuche through generations.

His speech also carries a great significance in inspiring the world's progressive youth to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and struggle for the building of a new society and in strengthening the international unity and militant solidarity of the youth.

Earlier, on October 23, the election of central leading bodies of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the fourth agenda item, took place at the congress. Yi Yong-su was elected chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK, and Son Ki-hak, Hyon Sok, Nam Chae-hwan, Chong Myong-hui, Pak Chong-son, Kim Chang-yong and Choe Yong-hae elected vice-chairmen.

The Seventh Congress of the LSWYK powerfully demonstrated the organized and united combat might of the Korean youth, advancing closely rallied in one idea and purpose around the party and the leader, and highly displayed the heroic stamina of our LSWYK members and youth, advancing with the youthful mettle and ardor toward the accomplishment of the cause of chuche, the bright future of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with the attendants of the congress.

O CHIN-U GREETES ROMANIAN COUNTERPART ON ARMY DAY

SK250928 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 25 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, sent a message of greetings to Lieutenant General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Army Day of Romania.

The message said that the Romanian People's Army has grown in strength to be invincible armed forces capable of defeating any imperialist aggressor and is reliably defending the revolutionary gains won at the cost of blood.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations formed between the two armies will grow stronger and develop in the future, the message sincerely wished the minister of national defence and the officers and men of the Romanian People's Army greater successes in their work for implementing the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and increasing defense capabilities.

O CHIN-U GREETES EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

SK250935 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 25 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, sent a message of greetings to Lieutenant General Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah upon the latter's reappointment as minister of defence and military production of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The message sincerely wished the Egyptian minister greater success in his future work.

NORTH KOREANS INVITED TO WATCH 1988 OLYMPICS

SK261021 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 Oct 81 p 5

[Commentary by Ham Pyong-chun, professor of Yonsei University and former ROK ambassador to the United States: "National Division and Seoul Olympics"]

[Excerpts] The 1988 international Olympics are going to be held in Seoul. This is a source of boundless joy for the Korean people. We are full of emotion. In particular, this is an impressive event for the older generation which experienced suffering during the colonial rule as a homeless race.

Our people sadden when they think of the national division. Even though the nation is physically divided, we, as the same people, should not be oblivious to the sense of being one body. Even though political ideologies are different, we should not abandon brotherly love. Political ideology is for pursuit of the people's betterment, not poverty or national ruin. Political ideology has value and significance only when it seeks to develop the people's life. It is a treacherous act, which can never be justified even on the pretext of differences in political ideologies, to divide the nation and hurt fellow countrymen by helping and siding with other people out of hatred against one's fellow people.

North Korea, in the midst of world attention, openly committed such a treachery during the meeting of the International Olympics Committee. North Korea opposed holding the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. It has been learned that North Korea's International Olympics Committee desperately waged opposition maneuvers. It is also noted the USSR opposed the Seoul Olympics at the request of North Korea. What is more deplorable, however, is the fact that North Korea's committee members cast their vote on venue in favor of Nagoya instead of Seoul. They supported Japan instead of the same race and their fellow countrymen. Can this be done by the same people? How do they dare commit such an act if they love and esteem their country?

Another lamentable fact is that the representatives from the Third World countries supported Seoul. People with different blood supported us. Different though their shapes and colors may be from ours, they supported us, sympathizing with our country as one poor and developing like theirs.

North Korea maneuvered to poll votes for Japan in international society and actually cast its vote in favor of Japan's Nagoya, not Seoul, which is on the Korean Peninsula. When did North Korea become pro-Japanese? It is noisily clamoring that the man, who is acting like a "king" in North Korea, waged the anti-Japanese struggle even from his earliest days. Does this mean that North Korea wants to become the stooge of Japan in order to ruin fellow countrymen in the South? It is indeed deplorable.

According to reports some representatives, even from the communist nations, voted for Seoul, transcending political and ideological positions, sympathizing with the situation of small nations. In view of this, what North Korea has done is even more wicked. It could have been absent or have abstained from the voting if it had the least bit of national conscience.

The 1988 Olympics can be an opportunity for establishing peace on the Korean Peninsula, for achieving national reconciliation and even for achieving reunification. North Korea's champions can come to Seoul via Panmunjom to participate [in the Olympics] and can form a single team representing the entire nation. Several hundreds, even tens of thousands of our compatriots in North Korea can come to Seoul to watch the Olympic games, through Panmunjom, of course. They can take lodgings at private houses. They can meet their relatives and acquaintances again and stay in their houses. How nice it would be if the Seoul Olympics could be a great national festival for national unity and reconciliation! Among those who supported the Seoul Olympics, there are certainly some people who secretly wished the Olympics to be such a national festival of the people.

Since reunification is our desire, we should not miss this good opportunity. I sincerely hope to show to the many peoples of the world, especially to the Japanese people, a proud spectacle in which our compatriots in North Korea unite with us based on a pure national position, transcending politics, under our warm brotherly love.

SEOUL STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR DEMONSTRATION

SK270223 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Oct 81 p 8

[Text] The Kwanak police in Seoul arrested three students at the Seoul National University yesterday on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

The three are Chu Tae-chin, a sophomore in the history department, teachers college; Sin Su-yol, a senior in the sociology department, social-science college; and Chin Yong-hyo, a senior in the pedagogy department, teachers college.

The police revealed that the three students had instigated their friends to demonstrate on the campus, distributing seditious leaflets Oct 23.

JAPANESE JOURNALIST SAYS NO TO MILITARY AID

SK270751 Seoul YONHAP in English 0738 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, Oct 27 (YONHAP) -- A leading Japanese journalist Tuesday said that Japan should give economic assistances to Korea more willingly so long as the aid is not military in nature.

In a keynote speech to the Korean-Japanese editors' meeting held Tuesday at Seoul's Shilla Hotel, Deputy Editor-in-Chief, Yutaka Izuta of the TOKYO SHIMBUN said that an attitude (?of) mutual understanding should be the first step to improve cooperative relations between Korea and Japan.

Acknowledging a gap between the two countries in terms of security, Izuta urged Japan not to widen the gap by seeing the reality of Korea from the vantage point of the peace in Japan, adding that press of the two countries should do their best to make known the true situation to their respective publics, and thus to narrow the gap.

Thirty-six leading journalists from the two countries attended the meeting.

MINISTRY REPORTS \$6-BILLION TRADE DEFICIT

SK240853 Seoul YONHAP in English 0755 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, Oct 24 (YONHAP) -- Korea suffered a deficit of nearly six billion dollars in trade with the country's 10 major trading partners this year as of the end of September, according to statistics released by the Commerce-Industry Ministry.

According to the report, Korea's January-September exports to the ten foreign countries -- Japan, the United States, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Australia, West Germany, Malaysia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Indonesia -- stood at 9.65 billion dollars, while imports from the same countries during the period amounted to 15.62 billion dollars, resulting in a deficit of 5.97 billion dollars, some 658 million dollars more than last year's deficit.

Korea suffered the biggest deficit in trade with Japan, exporting 2.43 billion dollars' worth and importing 4.71 billion dollars' worth. The second largest deficit occurred in trade with Saudi Arabia, with 791 million dollars of exports vs 2.72 billion dollars of imports.

During the nine-month period, Korea's total exports amounted to 15.52 billion dollars, 3.77 billion dollars less than total imports.

PEN SOVAN MEETS WITH BULGARIAN LEADERS

Meeting With Zhivkov

BK270515 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] At 1230 on 24 October, at the (Boyana) Palace in Sofia, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, met and had a cordial conversation with Comrade Pen Sovan, general secretary of the KPRP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK.

On that occasion Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed profound thanks to the Kampuchean party, government and people for dispatching this high-ranking delegation to attend the 1,300th founding anniversary of the Bulgarian state. After briefing Pen Sovan on the continued development of the situation in Bulgaria, the comrade noted the attention that he and the entire Bulgarian party and government leaders had paid to the Kampuchean people's efforts for national reconstruction. The comrade stressed: The People's Republic of Bulgaria is ready to help the Kampuchean people by fully expanding the cooperation with the PRK through various new formulas just tested by Bulgaria within the framework of cooperation among socialist countries and with the developing countries which have chosen the socialist line as a path for their national construction.

In his reply, KPRP General Secretary Pen Sovan lauded the celebrations marking the 1,300th founding anniversary of the Bulgarian state, which were successfully and solemnly held with the participation of delegations and diplomats from over 100 countries. After referring to his participation in the celebrations and his 2-day visit to (Veligo), Trnovo and Varna, General Secretary Pen Sovan highly appraised the Bulgarian people for their valiant struggle for the past 13 centuries and at the present time under the wise leadership of the BCP headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The comrade then briefed his host on the situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border caused by the collusion of the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, U.S. imperialists and some reactionaries in the ASEAN countries, including Thailand, which is directly involved in the interference. The comrade stressed that the Kampuchean people, supported by the people of the socialist countries and progressive and peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world, pledge to defend their country's independence and peace and contribute to defending peace in the region.

Concerning the Kampuchean-Bulgarian economic cooperation, Comrade Pen Sovan spoke on some possibilities for future cooperation, which were accepted for further consideration by the Bulgarian side.

Following this conversation, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Pen Sovan attended an official reception held in the same palace for the Kampuchean delegation. Also present at the reception were all members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee, including Comrade Aleksandur Lilov, the comrades chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the National Assembly and vice president of the Council of State. The reception proceeded in a most joyous and intimate atmosphere. Before its conclusion, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Pen Sovan exchanged toasts to each other on behalf of the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries and noted various international issues of interest to the two state leaders. In particular, the two speeches stressed the desire and efforts for the expansion of further economic cooperation between the two countries.

The reception concluded at 1330 in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

Meeting With Filipov

BK260806 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0357 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Oct (SPK) -- VNA reports that on Friday [23 October] Grisha Filipov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, held talks with Pen Sovan, secretary general of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers and head of the high-level Kampuchean delegation attending activities organized on the occasion of the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state.

G. Filipov and Pen Sovan discussed bilateral relations and noted that they are developing successfully. They took measures to further expand economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Kampuchea.

Return From Visit

BK260540 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] After attending the celebrations of the 1,300th founding anniversary of the Bulgarian state at the invitation of the party and government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the high-ranking PRK delegation led by Comrade Pen Sovan, general secretary of the KPRP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned safely to Phnom Penh at 1030 on 26 October on a special Air Vietnam plane.

Greeting the high-ranking delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of economic planning; Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; and hundreds of ministers, vice ministers, chairmen, vice chairmen, cadres, personnel and workers from various central ministries, departments and offices and mass organizations in Phnom Penh. Also on hand at the airport to welcome the delegation were Comrade Simeonov Dimitrov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the comrade ambassadors and representatives of various embassies in Kampuchea.

PEN SOVAN GREETES POLAND'S JARUZELSKI ON ELECTION

BK251237 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Oct (SPK) -- Comrade Pen Sovan, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, on Thursday [22 October] sent his sincere greetings to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski on his election to the post of first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee.

The message of the KPRP leader said: I firmly hope that, thanks to your far-sightedness at the head of the PZPR leadership at this difficult conjunction, a satisfactory solution will be found to current problems, for the happiness of your people, as well as to frustrate all the maneuvers and activities of the antisocialist forces.

I give you my assurances that the KPRP and the Kampuchean Government and people remain always loyal to the friendship and solidarity with Socialist Poland.

General Secretary Pen Sovan wished the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee good health and great successes in fulfilling his lofty and delicate tasks.

PROTEST AGAINST ARMS RACE HELD IN PHNOM PENH

BK270757 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1424 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Oct (SPK) -- Thousands of Phnom Penh residents of various strata marched in the streets in response to the anti-arms-race week (from 24 to 31 October) sponsored by the KFNC and to the appeal of the World Council for Peace.

The participants carried placards and banderoles protesting the U.S. production of neutron bombs and supporting peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union. One banderole in particular read: We condemn Reagan's decision to produce neutron bombs; the imperialists are the promoters of germ warfare; we support peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union; long live peace and socialism!

FURTHER REPORT ON TRIAL OF POL POT SOLDIERS

OW240745 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 24 -- The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Tribunal in Phnom Penh on October 22 and 23 held a seating to try five former officers and men of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, guilty of subversion and sabotage.

The accused are Keo Bay, Sok Som, Pen Chhit, Ke Pheng and Hun Sem, who held officer ranks of division commander, division deputy commander, regiment deputy commander, battalion commander and company commander under Pol Pot; and all are members of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's "communist party." They were brought to the court with evidence materials including brand-new Chinese-made land mines and U.S.-made grenades.

Pen Chhit, regiment deputy commander, serial number 13, declared at the court: "At the end of last year, I was summoned to a political course in an area at the Kampuchean-Thai border where we were lectured on the programme of the 'national united front of Democratic Kampuchea.' Here we were all disguised as civilians. We saw commodities and weapons supplied by China and the United States including recoilless rifles, grenades, mines, radiophones... we once accompanied a group of Pol Pot soldiers commanded by a man called Poon and went deep into Kampuchean soil, from a place 6 kilometres from the border. Thai soldiers dressed in battle fatigues and wearing steel helmets went along to act as a support force. We also saw Thai reconnaissance and fighter planes and artillery providing support fire."

After hearing the defence the tribunal condemned Keo Bay to life imprisonment and the others to prison terms ranging from two to 20 years.

HUN SEN MEETS FRENCH MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES

BK250725 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Oct (SPK) -- On Thursday [22 October] Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs, received Mrs Huguette Meleder and Mrs Roseline Dominigy, representatives of the French Committee for Medical and Sanitation Aid to the Kampuchean People, before they left Kampuchea at the end of their mission.

The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed his deep thanks to the French Committee for Medical and Sanitation Aid to the Kampuchean People for its precious aid to the Kampuchean people. He talked about the destruction of sanitation establishments and the health of the people under Pol Pot and the current development in all fields, particularly the sanitation field.

Mrs Huguette Meleder said that she had seen the progress in social reorganization. She affirmed that the good relations between the French Committee for Medical and Sanitation Aid to the Kampuchean People and Kampuchea are strengthening.

CHEA SOTH RECEIVES SOCIALIST AMBASSADORS

BK250700 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Oct (SPK) -- On Thursday [22 October] Comrade Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received ambassadors of various socialist countries to Kampuchea in order to deliver letters from the Kampuchean Government to their respective governments.

On that occasion Vice Chairman Chea Soth thanked the parties, governments and peoples of fraternal socialist countries for their aid and support for the Kampuchean revolution for more than two years. He discussed the achievements realized by the Kampuchean people in all fields. He affirmed that the PRK will continue to consolidate its cooperation with socialist countries in economic and other fields and in order to pursue the restoration and development tasks of the country.

CHEA SOTH PRESIDES AT TRADE MEETING CLOSING

BK260812 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Oct (SPK) -- After five days of work the Trade Ministry recapitulatory meeting ended on Sunday [25 October] in the presence of Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning. Minister of Trade Tang Saroem called on the personnel of the trade service to make efforts to achieve the envisaged plan in order to contribute to economic recovery, notably in the exchange of products with the population.

DK ENVOY GIVES SPEECH DURING UN DEBATE

BK260925 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] On 19 October, the first day of the 36th UN General Assembly debate on the situation in Kampuchea, Thiounn Prasith, Democratic Kampuchean permanent representative to the United Nations, delivered a speech referring to the situation of the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy's war of aggression in Kampuchea and the development of the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government, and reiterating the Democratic Kampuchean Government's stand on the settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

First, on the situation of the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy's war of aggression, Thiounn Prasith said that during the past 3 years the whole world has seen the actual situation of the Hanoi clique's war of aggression as follows:

1. The Hanoi expansionists suffered total defeat in their blitzkrieg against the Democratic Kampuchean forces and in their attempts to make the world accept their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. Their attempts at Khmerizing their war of aggression in Kampuchea and the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh have all failed. Their 300,000 aggressor forces -- 250,000 armed forces and 50,000 administrative personnel -- are all deeply stalemated on the Kampuchean battlefield. As for the regime installed in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese aggressors -- despite the election and Constitution farces staged by the Vietnamese -- this regime always remains a shadow of the aggressor Vietnamese troops.
2. In the international arena, the SRV has been totally isolated. The world community has clearly seen and condemned Vietnam's Indochina federation strategy and regional expansionist strategy pursued by the Hanoi enemy during the past half decade. These strategies constitute a part of the Soviet global expansionist strategy. At present, it is known to all that the Hanoi expansionists are the Soviet Union's pawns in Southeast Asia. It is known to all that Vietnam constitutes the most serious, permanent threat to peace, security and stability in the region and the greatest obstacle to the efforts to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.
3. In Vietnam, the Vietnamese people have increasingly condemned the Hanoi clique's expansionist policy and war of aggression against Kampuchea. The Hanoi authorities' war of aggression against Kampuchea has absorbed a large quantity of Vietnam's natural resources, materiel and manpower. This has caused Vietnam's economic situation to deteriorate even more seriously. Despite Soviet aid of \$6 million per day, Vietnam can never redress this desperate situation.

Second, on the situation of the struggle of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea: While the Vietnamese enemy is making a constant headlong dive, the struggle of the Kampuchean people is gradually progressing.

1. The resolute struggle waged during the past 3 years clearly attests to the victory of the undaunted will of the Kampuchean people, who desire to live peacefully and independently with their own territorial integrity, national identity and honor, and to determine their own destiny.

2. During the past 3 years, the rallying of all national forces to resist the Vietnamese aggressors developed favorably both at home and abroad. This has convinced the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government that the further implementation of Democratic Kampuchea's new strategic political line and the PDFGNUM's political program is a fundamental factor in regaining and defending Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty.

3. During the past 3 years this struggle of the Kampuchean people enjoyed greater encouragement and support from the international community, which has become more aware of the role of the Democratic Kampuchean people and government's struggle against the Vietnamese expansionists and for the defense of peace and security in this region and elsewhere in the world. This struggle has become a major obstacle which has, until today, prevented the Vietnamese-Soviet expansionists from arbitrarily committing aggression in Southeast Asia and other regions in the world.

Third, on the Democratic Kampuchean Government's stand on the settlement of the Kampuchean problem: The Democratic Kampuchea Government has repeatedly announced its three-point stand for a peaceful, just and permanent settlement of the Kampuchean problem, which includes:

1. The total and unconditional withdrawal of all aggressor Vietnamese forces — troops and personnel — from Kampuchea;
2. The holding of free elections under UN supervision; and
3. Guarantees for an independent, united, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea by the international community and the United Nations.

This reasonable proposal of the Democratic Kampuchean Government has won the support of all peace- and justice-loving countries and peoples because it is in line with the principles of the UN Charter and the Nonaligned Movement as proven by the majority votes cast for Resolutions 34/22 and 35/6 of the UN General Assembly. The international conference on Kampuchea held on 19 July 1981 stressed: The withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the commitment of all countries with respect to noninterference and nonintervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea constitute the most important factors for a correct and permanent settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

Thiounn Prasith stressed: The total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea is a prerequisite for the settlement of the Kampuchean problem along the lines of these three points. The war in Kampuchea is a war between the aggressors and the aggrieved. This war can end only after the aggression ceases and all the aggressors withdraw from Kampuchea.

After exposing the maneuvers of the Hanoi authorities, the Democratic Kampuchea representative said: Bitter experiences in the past have taught us that the use of force has always been the main measure of the Hanoi expansionists in fulfilling their strategic aim of realizing an Indochina federation and expansion into Southeast Asia. For this reason, only if the Kampuchean people and all the Kampuchean national forces unite and resolutely continue their struggle against the Vietnamese in the military and political fields to inflict more serious defeats on them, and, at the same time, all the peace- and justice-loving countries in the world continue to pressure Vietnam economically and diplomatically, will the Hanoi expansionists be compelled to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and heed the demand of the international community.

Bitter experiences and lessons in the past indicate that compromising with the Hanoi expansionists in order to win them over is a very dangerous path. To the Vietnamese expansionists, negotiation is only an opportunity for them to catch their breath and proceed with their maneuvers to sow dissension among the negotiating parties and to realize the aim they could not achieve through military means.

The Kampuchean people are experiencing these bitter lessons, for while Vietnam is being approached with appeasement in order to urge it to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, the Hanoi authorities have made a new map of their country by adding Kampuchea's Parrot's Beak region in Svay Rieng Province to Vietnamese territory. In order to make the Hanoi expansionists withdraw their aggressor forces completely from Kampuchea and respect the correct resolutions of the UN General Assemblies, the Kampuchean people, the national army and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea will have no choice but to resolutely continue their struggle in the military, political and diplomatic fields. We call on all peace- and justice-loving countries and peoples to give more support and all types of aid to the just struggle of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and we appeal to all to refrain from doing anything which might affect the growth of the armed forces which are waging the struggle on the battlefield.

Before this UN General Assembly, we once again stress that after liberation from Vietnamese occupation, the only way for Kampuchea to survive in the international community is to remain an independent, united, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned country, permitting no foreign military bases to exist on its territory and enjoying the guarantees of the United Nations and the international community.

IENG SARY MEETS TOGOLESE, GAMBIAN OFFICIALS

BK230932 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] On 15 October Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the 36th UN General Assembly Session, met and had talks with Anani Akakpo-Ahianyo, minister of foreign affairs of Togo. Ieng Sary conveyed through the Togolese minister the thanks of the Democratic Kampuchean people and government to the Togolese people and government for their active and consistent support of the Democratic Kampuchean people's just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. The talks, which concentrated mainly on the situation in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia, proceeded in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere. Taking part in the talks were ambassadors Thiounn Prasith and Hing Un, and Koffi Adjoyi, charge d'affaires of the Togolese mission to the United Nations.

On 16 October Ieng Sary met with Lamin Kiti Jabang, minister of external affairs of Gambia. Ieng Sary briefed the latter on the situation of the struggle waged by the Democratic Kampuchean people and government in all fields -- military, political and diplomatic -- and took that opportunity to express again the gratitude of the Democratic Kampuchean people and government to the Gambian people and government for their consistent support of the just cause of the Democratic Kampuchean people and government. As for External Affairs Minister Jabang, he informed Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary about the situation in Gambia following the success of the Gambian people and government over the subversive elements supported by foreigners.

The conversation proceeded in a warm atmosphere. Gambian Permanent Representative to the United Nations Ousman Ahmadou Sallah and Democratic Kampuchean delegation members Hing Un and Ngo Pin attended the talks.

PAPERS ACCLAIM UN RESOLUTION ON KAMPUCHEA

BK261041 [Editorial Report] Two Thai-language papers -- MATUPHUM and MATICHON -- on 24 October carry editorials hailing the resolution on the Kampuchean problem at the latest UN General Assembly Session, which they regard as another success of the ASEAN countries.

MATUPHUM carries on page 2 an editorial entitled "The Victory of Rightness," which notes: "Considering the results of the three UN General Assembly sessions on Kampuchea in the past, the presence of Vietnamese troops on Kampuchean territory undoubtedly is not right and runs counter to the world's aspiration and desire for peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia. Vietnam's obstinacy in keeping its troops in Kampuchea reveals its intention of continuing its occupation of Kampuchea, and is threatening world peace." The paper adds that the resolution adopted at the latest UN General Assembly session represents the opinion of the majority in this international organization, and that Vietnam's refusal to comply with the resolution only exposes its own "aggressive nature."

The paper concludes by noting that "the UN General Assembly resolution has confirmed not only the rightness and political victory of ASEAN in the international arena, but the fact that even a superpower like the Soviet Union can never use its influence, propaganda efforts, diplomatic tricks or even military might to conceal rightness."

In an editorial entitled "The UN Resolution," carried on page 3, MATICHON notes that "since Vietnam sent its troops into Kampuchea and established the Heng Samrin puppet regime, many countries -- particularly the ASEAN members -- have been calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from that country to give the right of self-determination to the Kampuchean people. These efforts have been fruitless, however, and have even triggered Vietnamese military provocations against Thailand's border areas and a massive influx of Kampuchean refugees into Thai territory."

The paper continues: "We reiterate that the UN General Assembly resolution is the right one. It reaffirms the desire of countries throughout the world for peace in this region. Thailand is the country that has been directly affected by the situation in Kampuchea, and other ASEAN partners have been doing their utmost to restore genuine peace in this region. We would give our full support if the United Nations took actions to accelerate the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and allow the Kampuchean people to solve their country's problems by themselves."

ARUN INTERVIEWED ON CHEMICALS, PREM, KAMPUCHEA

BK240800 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong has denied the allegation by the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side which charged that Thailand has used toxic chemical compounds near the Thai-Kampuchean border. Just the opposite is true -- the Heng Samrin side is the party being charged with using such toxic compounds. Today, the deputy foreign minister has this to say: [begin recording] The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side is being condemned for using toxic chemical compounds. Its allegation against Thailand is nothing but an attempt to cover up its deeds.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] Will the Foreign Ministry protest the allegation?

[Answer] A protest is generally used for countries with whom we have diplomatic relations, or we can protest to the United Nations. The allegation in question is false; the whole world knows it is false. The fact is that the party which made the allegation is itself being charged with using such toxic compounds.

[Question] Will any agreement be signed during the prime minister's forthcoming visits abroad?

[Answer] I think there will be a signing of a technical cooperation agreement.

[Question] How about a cultural agreement?

[Answer] It will be included in the technical cooperation agreement.

[Question] Will there be anything on trade?

[Answer] An agreement on trade will have to be discussed when we get there.

[Question] Will any agreement be signed in Korea?

[Answer] Not as far as I know. We already have agreements in several fields with Korea.

[Question] Do you think there will be any progress toward achieving a solution of the Kampuchean problem now that ASEAN's resolution has been adopted by the United Nations once again?

[Answer] More countries supported the resolution than previously, demonstrating that time will not turn a wrong act into a right one. [end recording]

ARMY SECRETARY DISCUSSES SITUATION ALONG BORDERS

BK260608 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Army Secretary Col Narudon Detpradiyut has reported on the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. He said that, following the meetings held in Thailand by the three Kampuchean resistance factions on setting up a coalition government, and in view of the continued recognition of Democratic Kampuchea by the United Nations, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin regime issued a statement accusing Thailand of not being neutral. The statement also demanded that China and the United States stop giving support to the various Kampuchean resistance groups operating along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side also convened meetings of the people in Sisophon and Poipet Districts, Battambang Province, during which charges were levied against Thailand to the effect that the goods sold at the Thai border were contaminated with poisonous chemicals. It was said the Kampuchean people had fallen ill after consuming the goods. The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side has stepped up measures to prevent Kampuchean people from approaching the border.

Small patrol units have been dispatched by the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side to gather information on the locations and deployment of resistance group forces. A large number of troops were sent into Oddar Meanchey and heavy weapons and ammunition were dispatched to Poipet District opposite Ta Phraya District in Thailand. The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side also spread toxic chemicals along Route 10 from (Phraeng) village to Pailin District to prevent resistance groups from mounting attacks on the route or destroying it.

On the situation along the Thai-Lao border, with support from Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the LPDR has expanded its combat forces by another three divisions. Laos is also working with Kampuchea on plans to mount mopping up operations against the resistance groups operating in the joint border areas between Thailand, Laos and Kampuchea. Vietnamese troops have been moved from Nong Saphang, Seno District, to Ban Kengkabao, Muang Khanthabouli, in order to check operations by the resistance groups along the Mekong River opposite That Phanom and Mukdahan Districts in Nakhon Phanom Province of Thailand. Laos also issued an order prohibiting its people from making contact with Thailand and sent heavy weapons to areas in Muang Paksan, opposite Ban Pak Khat in Nong Khai Province.

POSSIBILITY OF REFUGEE TALKS WITH SRV VIEWED

Prasong Calls for Talks

BK240224 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Secretary General of the National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday he will ask the Foreign Ministry to approach Vietnam for resumption of the suspended talks on repatriation of Vietnamese refugees who fled here since the "Dien Bien Phu" era. Prasong said Thailand wants all the over 50,000 Vietnamese refugees to be repatriated in compliance with the Rangoon agreement.

Thailand and Hanoi tried unsuccessfully to reach a common ground over the issue during talks in Bangkok in late 1978. The Vietnamese delegates returned home without any concrete conclusion and later postponed indefinitely a resumption of the talks which was scheduled for January 1979. The two countries agreed to repatriate all the over 50,000 Vietnamese refugees who escaped here during the Dien Bien Phu war by signing the so-called Rangoon agreement in the Burmese capital. Most of the refugees have been residing in the northeast.

Prasong said yesterday that the Vietnamese delegate to the Geneva conference on refugees tried to put the blame on Thailand for the delay in implementing the agreement. Prasong returned yesterday from the conference which was held last week.

"But I retorted that it was the Vietnamese who caused the talks to be suspended," he said. Prasong said he told the conference that the chief negotiator of Hanoi claimed that he was ill and postponed the talks. "I drew rounds of laughter from the participants of the conference when I asked whether the Vietnamese chief negotiator was still ill after three years," he said. Prasong said it was a "success" for Thailand when the Vietnamese delegate declared at the conference that Hanoi was still honouring the Rangoon agreement. There were more than 100 countries represented at the conference and what the Vietnamese delegate said was recorded," he said.

Prasong said he will take the next step by asking the Foreign Ministry to approach Hanoi for a resumption of talks on the repatriation of the refugees.

Arun on SRV Call for Talks

BK261443 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Arun Phanuphong has disclosed that Thailand will consider the Vietnamese call for a resumption of talks over the repatriation of about 50,000 Vietnamese refugees fleeing to Thailand during the war between the Vietnamese communists and the French rulers. He said in the past talks between Thai and Vietnamese delegates over the issue failed to make any progress, and as a result, time and money were wasted on the part of Thailand, which had hosted the meeting.

The deputy foreign minister also brushed aside the Vietnamese claim that Thailand was reluctant to renew the talks despite constant calls by the Vietnamese. He is quoted that it is the Vietnamese side which appears to prolong the meetings. Their representatives once failed to show up at the meeting on a mere pretext that they were sick. He said that the National Security Council would deliberate the proposal by the Vietnamese early next month. The organization is one of the government agencies responsible for the issue. Other government agencies include the Interior Ministry.

PRASONG ON UNHCR AID, REPATRIATION PROGRAM

BK240300 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 Oct 81 pp 1, 10

[Text] The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), declaring support for a programme to repatriate over 100,000 Kampucheans here, has pledged financial assistance worth 920 million baht for Thailand to cope with the problem of Indochinese refugees.

Secretary General of the National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri said UNHCR had also promised to provide another 10 million baht in emergency fund. Prasong said the financial assistance will be enough to enable the Thai Government to look after over 200,000 Indochinese refugees now residing in camps in Thailand for the entire 1982. The pledge was made during a conference of international relief agencies and donor countries in Geneva last week, said Prasong.

Speaking to reporters at Don Muang Airport upon his return from the conference, Prasong said UN High Commissioner for Refugees Paul Hartling showed support for the Thai Government's plan to repatriate the Kampuchean living in camps along the eastern border. Prasong said Hartling promised during a meeting with him to send a UNHCR coordinator for Southeast Asia to Thailand to discuss the repatriation programme in detail.

Encouraged by support shown by UNHCR and many Western countries, Prasong said he believed "the Kampuchean people will soon be able to go home." A number of Kampuchean have in fact been quietly repatriated on a voluntary basis. Such a small-scale repatriation is reportedly still going on across the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Prasong said he was told in Geneva that UNHCR is prepared to replace UNICEF with another international relief organization to serve as the "lead agency" in assisting the Kampuchean on the Thai-Kampuchean border. Officials of UNICEF have stated that it will cease to be the lead agency on the border at the end of the year.

On the question of piracy against Vietnamese boat people, Prasong said he reiterated at the conference that it was a crime that the international community had to tackle. "I told the conference that within our waters our navy and marine police as well as other concerned authorities have been earnestly suppressing piracy to the extent our capability permits," he said.

Prasong said he also produced some evidence at the conference to prove that not all the pirates were Thais. Prasong showed the conference a letter bearing signatures of nine Vietnamese victims of piracy. The letter said that they were robbed and raped by their own compatriots escaping in the same boat from Vietnam.

Thailand has devised a programme to repatriate the over 100,000 Kampuchean now living in camps on the Thai border with Kampuchea. Local officials of UNHCR have already shown support for the programme. When a similar programme was implemented in June last year the Vietnamese-backed forces responded by making a brief incursion into Thai territory.

SITTHI: KHMER AD HOC MEETING MUST MAKE PROGRESS

BK260235 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 26 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said last night China and the Khmer Rouge had been told that Thailand will not allow the ad hoc committee of the three Khmer resistance forces to meet in Bangkok if it made no progress in forming a coalition government.

Sitthi, who returned last night from his trip to Geneva and a number of Latin American countries, said he had a meeting with former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Paris. Sihanouk declared that he was giving full cooperation to the meetings of the ad hoc committee, he said. "Sihanouk is quite open-minded. Sihanouk has no problem, but things seem complicated on the part of Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge," Sitthi told reporters at Don Muang airport.

The delegates of the ad hoc committee representing Sihanouk, the Khmer Rouge and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) of Son Sann have already held six rounds of meetings but have reached no substantial agreement on their attempts to form a coalition government.

However, Sitthi said last night that he was optimistic that the next round of talks "will make progress." The members of the ad hoc committee are scheduled to meet again on October 28. He also said the ad hoc committee set up after the international conference on Kampuchea in New York in July this year will meet soon. The committee was set up as a mechanism to try to solve the Kampuchean conflict.

ARMY DECLARES COMMUNIST PARTY INSURGENCY ENDING

BK270300 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Oct 81 p 1, 8

[Text] The army declared yesterday that the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) has almost reached the stage of disintegration and the government's 15-year-old war with communist insurgents is coming to an end.

Assessing the government's performance in its fight against communist insurgents in the past six months, Director of Operations Maj Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut told a press conference that the famous "politics-before-military" policy of the Prem government had seriously routed the outlawed communist party. He said the CPT now has no regular armies but are depending on its guerrillas to conduct acts of terrorism and sabotage.

After the introduction of the policy -- known officially as policy to defeat communist insurgency No 66/1980 -- the government has gained the upper hand in fighting the CPT, he said. "The army believes that the war is almost over," he told the press conference at a conference hall of the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy.

The press conference was held after more than 900 senior military, police officers, governors nationwide and cabinet members met to assess the government's fight against communist insurgency during the last six months of the 1981 fiscal year ending September. The conference was chaired by Premier Prem Tinsulanon in his capacity as the director of the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC).

Assistant Army Chief-of-Staff Maj Gen Prayun Bunnak said as far as the political approach was concerned, government officials have earnestly waged campaigns to fight against corruption and "dark influence" upcountry.

He said such campaigns are aimed at creating a condition conducive to the efforts to strengthen the democratic system of the country. "The campaigns have worked out impressively. Many leading communist insurgents have given themselves up," he said.

Major Prayun said the government is also trying to exploit the divisions among the leading members of the CPT. He said there are now three major factions inside the revolutionary party. One of them has already defected from the party because its members believe that the government is doing the right things. "The second faction strongly disagrees with the ideology of the party, saying it is not based on the Thai people. Members of this faction have also defected to form a new party," he said. The third faction is the "vanguards" of the CPT who are still strongly adhering to the party's ideology, he said.

Major General Chawalit, reporting on the military front, said that government forces have been able to destroy almost every major stronghold of the CPT in all parts of the country. "Only two major strongholds are left in the south and the armed forces are expected to crush them before the end of the year," he said.

Major General Chawalit stressed that there is no way for the CPT to defeat the government, because of the serious political and military setbacks it has suffered. "I can assure you that the CPT has lost and we are winning," he said. However, Major General Chawalit warned that the CPT might try to set up a new organization to direct its fight against the government once it loses its present integrity.

AFP: VCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDING PLENUM

BK261154 Hong Kong AFP in English 1139 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Oct (AFP) -- The Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party is currently holding its plenary session, observers reported here today. Although no official announcement to this effect has been made, observers believed the session started on October 9. They recall that such meetings are usually announced only once they have ended, often weeks after the event.

Delegates attending the session are believed to be meeting in the huge Ba Dinh Hall in the northwest of Hanoi opposite the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and the Presidential Palace, observers said. A site not far from the headquarters of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, police and soldiers have thrown an exceptionally tight security cordon around the premises going even so far as to post marksmen on the rooftop of the building.

The Central Committee plenary session is expected to adopt a resolution on the state of the nation prior to the fifth party congress. Its agenda also includes the programme for the congress and the political and economic issues it will deal with along with the next elections for the Central Committee. It will also set the date for the party congress.

The fifth party congress was initially announced for the end of this year. However, it is unlikely to be held before next year. The fourth party congress was held in 1976 and, according to the party constitution, a national congress should be convened every five years.

The fifth congress will set the stage for the 1981-1985 five-year plan at a time Vietnam is having economic difficulties. Observers have also noted the exceptionally long period the plenary session has lasted, already more than two weeks.

LE DUAN, MILITARY LEADERS ADDRESS INSTITUTE

BK270445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] The VPA Political Institute on 25 October held a solemn ceremony to mark its 30th founding anniversary -- 1951-81. Le Duan, VCP general secretary, attended and spoke at the ceremony. Also present at the ceremony was senior gen Chu Huy Man, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy secretary of the Military Commission of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the VPA General Political Department.

Addressing the participants, Le Duan stressed the significance of the political task. He said: The Vietnamese people and armed forces defeated the U.S. imperialists because we were stronger than them in politics, culture and military science. In our era the strongest force of mankind is Marxism-Leninism, which also is the basis of our party's strength. If we were not imbued with Marxism-Leninism and did not uphold the banners of independence, freedom and socialism, then we would not have been able to defeat the U.S. imperialists and other aggressive forces. While carrying out the party building task, strengthening the political work at grassroots units and building party grassroots organizations in the army, we must thoroughly grasp this great strength. The army must symbolize the national political and cultural strength and profoundly understand the party line and policy by adhering firmly to Marxism-Leninism.

Speaking on the political work, Le Duan said: The enemy is seeking to wickedly undermine our country politically, economically and culturally. Our army, in close coordination with the people, must go ahead in this struggle to defeat the enemy militarily, politically and culturally. Each individual officer and combatant must strive to study the party political line and strengthen the spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism, uphold the tradition of solidarity and discipline and the spirit of collective mastery and symbolize the character of a new man who is ready to fulfill all tasks outstandingly.

Maj Gen Le Xuan Luu, director of the VPA Political Institute, on behalf of the institute's officers and combatants, pledged to carry out the general secretary's directive scrupulously. In his report at the ceremony, Maj Gen Le Xuan Luu stressed the tradition of the institute over the past 30 years. Struggling relentlessly for almost a third of a century, the institute has fulfilled the task of training and fostering the contingent of officers of the armed forces, contributed to improving the political background of officers throughout the army during the war of national liberation as well as in the present stage of building and defending the socialist fatherland. More than 20,000 officers have been trained and fostered. Through ordeals in fighting, they have showed firm capability to carry out their tasks. Many of them have quickly become outstanding middle- and high-ranking cadres of the party in the army. The institute has also drawn many experiences in the process of improving the quality of teaching and learning.

The typical feature of the institute is that it has constantly and profoundly understood the party's educational objectives and principles and has held firm to the training objectives and requirements. All aspects of teaching, study and education of the institute -- ranging from organizational structure, curriculum and operational plans to methods of teaching, study, management and educational activities -- have been carried out in accordance with modern educational science, thus ensuring the achievement of the training objectives.

Along with improving its curriculum and methods of training, the institute is positively strengthening the scientific potential of the contingent of teachers and officers, accelerating scientific research and combining this research with teaching.

Senior Gen Chu Huy Man, on behalf of the Military Commission of the VCP Central Committee and the Ministry of Defense, warmly welcomed the achievements scored by the institute over the past 30 years. He said: The fact that the VPS Political Institute has been splendidly successful is due to the party leadership, especially the Military Commission of the VCP Central Committee; the assistance of the people and the cooperation provided by various organs and schools of the party, state and the army, especially the Central Nguyen Ai Quoc School, and the diligence of the institute's cadres, teachers, students, combatants and personnel. Its success is also due to the valuable assistance of and experiences drawn from the armies of various socialist countries, especially the Soviet Army and Navy.

After stressing specific tasks of the institute's officers and combatants, the senior general said: During the new revolutionary stage, the tasks of the army are heavy, yet glorious. New problems in national building and defense are abundant and complex. He added: Since the institute is a center for training political cadres and study party and political tasks, I believe that the determination and efforts made by its officers, teachers, students, combatants and personnel to develop their tradition and experiences will enable them to fulfill all tasks outstandingly and turn the institute into a typical and modern school, thus contributing to appropriately building the strong people's revolutionary army -- an army with an increasingly high level of standardization and modernization that is ready to fight and fight triumphantly to defend the socialist fatherland. This will also help contribute to enabling our army to fulfill a very glorious mission -- to build the institute into a big school for turning the younger generations into new socialist men with full awareness and ample capability to be masters of nature and society and masters of themselves.

PHAM VAN DONG HAILS NAMIBIAN SOLIDARITY WEEK

OW261517 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 26 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a message to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and President of the UN Council on Namibia Paul Lusaka on the week for international solidarity with the Namibian people.

The message reads: "Fifteen years ago the United Nations adopted a resolution on ending South Africa's rule over Namibia. Ever since the apartheid South African authorities, aided and abetted by imperialism and international reaction, have continued their illegal occupation of this territory, in brazen violation of the Namibian people's human rights, including the right to self-determination and independence. Especially in the recent time, encouraged by the United States, they have, on the one hand, rejected the correct UN resolutions on Namibia and, on the other, frantically attacked the "front-line states", thus creating an extremely tense situation in southern Africa.

"Together with progressive public opinion in the world, the people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam vehemently condemn South Africa for its criminal policy of repression, terrorism and aggression and demand that it withdraw its forces from Namibia, including Walvis Bay, and respect the Namibian people's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. They also demand that the Western imperialist powers, first of all the United States, stop backing and encouraging the apartheid South African regime.

"The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam reiterate their unchangeable resolute support for the Namibian people's just struggle for independence and freedom under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization, their sole authentic representative. We firmly believe that the Namibian people's just struggle, widely supported and sympathized by the forces of peace, justice and progress throughout the world, will win complete victory."

EFFECTS OF U.S. CHEMICALS IN TAY NINH CLAIMED

OW270805 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 27 -- Evidence has accumulated on the deadly effects of U.S. toxic chemicals on the population of Tay Ninh Province west of Ho Chi Minh City, the most intensively sprayed by U.S. chemicals in the Vietnam war. Chemicals were dumped over 15,000 hectares of forests, or one ninth of the total forest land of the province. Another 70,000 hectares of forest lay near the sprayed regions. Tan Bien and Duong Minh Chau Districts, which have the largest forest areas, were also the most heavily sprayed, especially the woodlands bordering Highways 22 and 4 and the Tran Le Xuan road.

Effects of chemicals, particularly effects of dioxin on fetuses, have been closely followed by Dr. Huynh Khac Khiem, deputy director of the Tay Ninh Provincial Polyclinic, (he was director of the Tay Ninh Hospital under the Thieu regime). According to him, since 1979 fearful effects of chemicals were seen through the growing rate of miscarriages and birth defects. In the rate was 25.9 percent in 1979 and 28.7 percent in October 1981. [sentence as received] Ninety-nine percent of the incidents were observed in Tan Bien and Duong Minh Chau Districts. In 1979 all the 12 cases of birth defects were observed in these two districts. In 1980 all the eight cases were in the districts. In the first ten months of this year, ten out of the 12 cases were recorded there, too. The mothers of these birth defects went through normal childbirths previously and blood tests showed that they were not subjected to social diseases.

Following are some typical cases:

1. Mrs Phan Thi Tuy, 40, native of Nghe Tinh Province (North Vietnam), has given birth to seven normal children. In November 1975 she and her husband moved to Khoi Trung hamlet, Cau Khoi village, Duong Mt Chau District. In July 1978 she had a miscarriage when two months with child. On February 10, 1980, she had another miscarriage when she was five months in pregnancy. The miscarried fetus was a deformed girl weighing 780 grams. It lacked the right leg, three toes on the left foot, three fingers on the right hand, one phalanx on each of three fingers of the left hand.
2. Mrs Nguyen Kim Loan, 26, previously lived at Binh Thanh precinct in Ho Chi Minh City. She had given birth to two normal children by caesarian operation. In July 1976 she moved to Tan Thanh village, Tan Bien District. On March 12, 1980, she gave birth to a one-kilo still-born fetus having no brain.
3. Mrs Le Thi Ngoc Thu, 24, previously lived in Long Thanh village, Phu Khuong District (Tay Ninh Province). She had a normal childbirth before moving to Baou Co village, Tan Bien District, in 1978. On March 15, 1980, she gave birth to a seven-month-old fetus weighing 2.100 grams having no brain. It died instantly.
4. Mrs Tran Thanh Nga, 22, previously lived at Hiep Ninh village, Phu Khuong District, Tay Ninh Province, and had a normal childbirth before moving to Thanh Tan village, Tan Bien District, in 1976. In October 1979 she gave birth to a hare-lipped baby. It is still living.
5. Mrs Ha Thi Ngoc, 26, previously lived at Thai Xuan hamlet, Tay Ninh Town. She had two normal childbirths. In late 1979 she moved to Long Giang hamlet, Ben Cau District. On January 30, 1981, she gave birth to a brainless 2.4 kilo baby. It lived only two hours.
6. Mrs Nguyen Thi Lan, 24, previously lived at Hoa Thanh District Town, Tay Ninh Province. She had two normal child births. In June 1979 she moved to Truong Mit village, Duong Minh Chau District. On December 19, 1980, she gave birth to a 2.4 kilo hare-lipped baby.
7. Mrs Nguyen Kuan Mai, 27, previously lived in Tay Ninh Town and had one normal childbirth. In 1978 she moved to Bau Co village, Tan Bien District. On December 30, 1980, she gave birth to a 2.3 kilo boy with deformed lips. Each of its hands has only three fingers, and its left foot has only three toes.
8. Mrs Phan Thi Han Thu, 26, previously lived at Long Hoa. She had had one normal childbirth. Later she moved to Tan Bien District. On January 13, 1981, she gave birth to a three-kilo brainless baby. It lived only five hours.

NHAN DAN: ANTINUCLEAR RALLIES WARNING TO U.S.

OW270733 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 27 -- The recent massive demonstrations in many West European countries against the arms race and deployment of U.S. medium range nuclear weapons there are a severe warning to the United States, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

It is not accidental, the paper says, that the capitals of many major capitalist countries in Western Europe have become such gathering places of the people in an arduous struggle for peace, international detente and disarmament. With their initiatives and forms of struggle, many big political parties and organisations in these countries have tried their best to show the people the danger and serious consequences of the arms race conducted by the U.S.

"On the other hand," the paper goes on, "the Soviet peace initiatives have deeply impressed West European public opinion and enjoyed wholehearted approval and response. The indignation of West European fighters for peace at the U.S. warlike forces proves that in their eyes the U.S. is the most dangerous enemy of peace and security in Europe and the world as a whole.

"The White House and the Pentagon are trying to defend themselves from the mounting waves of criticism. Their pleas are both roundabout and sophisticated. The wide scope and reverberation of the successive demonstrations for peace in Western Europe are a very severe warning to the U.S. war-seeking forces," NHAN DAN concludes.

TRUONG CHINH EXTOLS FEATURES OF CONSTITUTION

BK241300 TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 9 September 81, pp 1-6

[Article by Truong Chinh, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State: "The Victorious People's Constitution" -- capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] This year is an exceptional year for the people's lives in Vietnam. The country has entered this exceptional year with a constitution which notes the many political and social achievements scored by the laboring people in their socialist construction. A National Assembly of the SRV has been elected in accordance with new fundamental rules. The National Assembly has adopted several laws which substantiate various articles of the Constitution and ensure practical enforcement of these articles. The new Constitution now in force has become a stabilizing element of life in Vietnamese society and a catalyst for social development along the socialist path.

The Vietnamese National Assembly unanimously approved the Constitution of the SRV on 18 December 1980. Inheriting from and bringing into full play the 1946 and 1959 Constitutions of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the present Constitution of the SRV is the one for the period of transition to socialism on a national scale. It recapitulates and verifies the fruitful achievements scored by the Vietnamese people in their revolutionary struggle over the past half a century. It reflects the Vietnamese people's determination and aspirations and ensures the glorious development of Vietnamese society in the period ahead. The Constitution stipulates the political, economic, cultural and social system for the SRV, the basic rights and duties of Vietnamese citizens, and the organizational structure and working principles for various state organs.

The following are some specific features of the new Constitution of Vietnam:

It is the revolutionary goal of the working class to abolish the system of the exploitation of man by man, to do away with all forms of class and race oppression, and to build a society of equality, freedom and happiness, that is a communist society. These are points that many Marxist-Leninist theoreticians have emphasized.

Only if the working class wins power, seizes state power and becomes a class leading the entire society will we be able to carry out the socialist transformation of the national economy, build socialism and advance toward communism.

"The SRV is a state of proletarian dictatorship." (Footnote: The SRV Constitution, Article 2.)

Victorious in its revolutionary struggle, the Vietnamese working class has liberated all Vietnamese laboring people from oppression and exploitation. As a result, the Vietnamese state of proletarian dictatorship represents the fundamental and long-range interests of the entire Vietnamese nation, and in Vietnam the administration is of the people, by the people and for the people. Dictatorship of the proletariat does not mean that only the working class rules. The worker-peasant alliance is the basis of proletarian dictatorship. In Vietnam the working class, peasantry (collectivized and individual peasants), socialist intelligentsia and all other strata of the laboring people may elect delegates to the National Assembly and the people's councils at all levels.

"In the SRV, all power belongs to the people. The people exercise state power through the National Assembly and the people's council at all levels, elected by the people and responsible to the people." (Footnote: The SRV Constitution, Article 6.)

We do not think that dictatorship of the proletariat and the laboring people's collective mastery contradict each other. The more intensively we strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, the more extensively we must develop the laboring people's collective mastery. By so doing, we can resolutely suppress the counterrevolutionaries and all antisocialist forces while developing socialist democracy and avoiding bureaucracy and despotism.

The Fourth VCP National Congress delegates in 1976 mentioned the relations between the party, the people and the state. These relations have now been institutionalized in the new Constitution.

With respect to the leadership role of the VCP, the new Constitution clearly states: "The VCP -- the vanguard unit and militant staff of the Vietnamese working class -- is armed with Marxism-Leninism. It is the sole force to lead the state and society and is the main decisive factor in all victories of the Vietnamese revolution."

With regard to the laboring people's role in the country's political life, the Constitution stipulates: "In the SRV, the collective masters are the laboring people, including the working class, the collective peasantry, the socialist intelligentsia and other working people, with the worker-peasant alliance, which is led by the working class, as the backbone." (Footnote: The SRV Constitution, Article 3.)

The laboring people master society mainly through the state and exercise their rights through the National Assembly -- the highest institution of state power -- and through the people's councils at all levels -- the local institutions of state power. The laboring people also exercise their collective mastery through such mass and social organizations as the trade union, the youth union and the women's union, and other member organizations of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. The laboring people further directly master factories, cooperatives, their armed forces units and residential quarters, and so on, and participate in state and social affairs in those very installations and localities.

With respect to state management, the Constitution as a whole denotes the heavy responsibility of the state for economic and social management. The state is responsible to the people for comprehensively administering the country in the political, economic, cultural, social and national defense fields, and so forth. The government is responsible to the people for organizing and guiding the implementation of state plans, for organizing and guiding the people's economic and cultural lives, for organizing national defense, for ensuring social order and security, and for ensuring the observance of all of the citizens' fundamental rights and duties.

The above three issues (the party leadership, the people's mastery and the state management) are closely correlated and this is the main scope of Vietnam's SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY in the present stage.

For a better understanding of the conditions in which Vietnam's Constitution was promulgated, we should look back over a short period of history.

Under the French colonialist regime, Vietnam was divided into three parts called Tonkin, Central Vietnam and Cochinchina. These three parts together with Laos and Kampuchea formed "Indochina dominated by France" or "Eastern France." Vietnam was completely wiped off the world map.

The victorious August revolution unified Vietnam after nearly a century of division. The French colonialists once again returned to invade Vietnam. Vietnam was then divided into two zones: the French-occupied military zone and the free zone.

Following the great Dien Bien Phu victory, Vietnam was again partitioned into two regions with two different political regimes: the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in the north with the people's democratic regime and the Republic of Vietnam in the south with the neocolonialist regime of U.S. imperialism and its puppet administration. Faced with such a situation, led by the Communist Party, the Vietnamese people, while directing the north along the socialist path, carried on the People's National Democratic Revolution in the south and finally liberated that part of the country from the rule of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen.

Following the liberation of Saigon in 1975, a people's revolutionary administration was established for all areas throughout the south, and Vietnam achieved national unification on the basis of national independence and socialism. A problem facing the Vietnam Communist Party at that time was the achievement of national unification politically, administratively, economically, culturally and socially. Therefore, the party had to strive resolutely to eradicate the puppet army and administration and to do away with all forms of economic activities and all cultural vestiges left by neocolonialism in the south. It also had to quickly put the south on the path of socialist revolution alongside the north, trying to effect the socialist transformation and build the material and technical bases of socialism in the south.

The economic situation in Vietnam at present is still diversified. In the north, the pursuit of socialism has achieved some initial successes. The socialist economic sector (including the state- and collective-run economic sectors) has accounted for 88.4 percent of gross national product and 84.1 percent of gross national income. The rest is made up by peasants' small-scale individual contributions. The private capitalist-run economic sector has undergone a complete transformation. The south, however, has taken only initial steps along the path toward socialism.

The tasks facing the Vietnamese revolution following the liberation of the south (30 April 1975) consisted of carrying on socialist construction and perfecting the socialist transformation in the north while carrying out the socialist revolution in the south. Thus, despite differences in the extent of socialist transformation and construction, in reality, since the liberation of the south, both the north and the south have been in the period of the transition to socialism. The Constitution of the SRV is a sharp weapon of the Vietnamese people in their struggle to build socialism successfully on a national scale.

In order to score clear-cut successes, Vietnam as a whole must carry out the three revolutions simultaneously -- namely, the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technical revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution. These are THE ESSENTIAL GOALS OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION in Vietnam at present. A new mode of socialist production has come into existence and has developed throughout the country. Socialist thinking has been in full bloom and is increasingly gaining absolute supremacy over the people's spiritual life.

Experience gained by the Vietnamese people over the past many thousand years shows that national construction must always be carried out in combination with national defense. Since the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and then the birth of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people have been compelled to fight fiercely against imperialism. Four wars broke out one after another: two wars for national liberation against French and U.S. imperialists, and two wars of national defense against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists.

At present, defending Vietnam is to defend a firm outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia against bellicose imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who have always threatened to invade us and use Vietnam as a springboard from which to achieve annexation of all of Southeast Asia. While fighting for the survival of their nation, the Vietnamese people have simultaneously fulfilled their international obligations to world peace and revolution. Not only have they protected their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity but they have also contributed to developing and strengthening the world socialist system and to promoting the complete disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism. In Vietnam THE CLOSE COMBINATION OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION WITH THE DEFENSE OF THE SOCIALIST FATHERLAND is based on this historic and political reality.

The SRV Constitution stipulates: "The SRV builds a comprehensive, modern and all-people national defense on the basis of combining national construction with national defense, combining the strength of the people's armed forces with the strength of all the people and combining the nation's traditional strength against foreign aggression with the strength of the socialist system." (Footnote: The SRV Constitution, Article 49.)

As a matter of fact, the SRV state has to carefully build socialism, constantly develop the economy and culture and improve the people's material and spiritual lives, while consolidating national defense, developing the three categories of troops of the people's armed forces -- regular, regional and self-defense militia forces -- opposing the imperialist aggressors and the Chinese expansionists and big-nation hegemonists, eradicating internal rebels, protecting the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and assuring order and security.

According to the new Constitution, all citizens enjoy ample rights in the political, economic, cultural and social fields and in their public and family lives. All manual and intellectual workers, male and female, old and young, teenagers, children, wounded, fallen heroes' survivors, revolutionary individuals and families, the infirm and needy and orphans have found in the new Constitution all the basic rights and privileges which the socialist state has given them.

Apart from rights, the Constitution stipulates citizens' fundamental duties, primarily the duties of being loyal to and defending the fatherland, of laboring, of observing the Constitution, law and other regulations of public life and of respecting and protecting socialist assets.

The SRV Constitution's stipulations concerning the fundamental rights and duties of citizens reflect the concept of settling the relationship between the society and individuals according to the principle of "harmoniously combining the demands of social life with the genuine freedom of individuals, and of guaranteeing the unanimity of interests between the state, collectives and individuals on the principle of one for all and all for one." (Footnote: The SRV Constitution, Article 53.)

The spirit of this relationship which we must thoroughly understand is that CITIZENS' RIGHTS ARE NOT SEPARATE FROM THEIR DUTIES. If citizens enjoy their rights, they must fulfill their obligations. Conversely, if they fulfill their duties, their rights will be guaranteed by the state.

During the transition period, the class struggle -- the struggle between progress and backwardness -- is still fierce and complicated. To prevent the abuse of citizens' rights and infringements on the interests of the state and people, the Constitution specifies: "No one has the right to take advantage of democratic freedoms to violate the interests of the state and the people." (Footnote: The SRV Constitution, Article 53.)

We consider raising the standards of the people's material and cultural living to be one of the conditions for forming new men and for ensuring the balanced and comprehensive development of each person.

The Constitution guarantees for citizens a life materially ever more plentiful, spiritually rich and qualitatively noble and beautiful. This life is completely different from what the capitalist sociologists and philosophers usually describe in their propaganda as the "consumer society."

The SRV Constitution reflects the Vietnamese people's ARDENT PATRIOTISM and their solidarity against foreign aggression through various stages of the national history. The Constitution stresses: "The state develops the people's patriotism and revolutionary heroism." The sacred duties of all citizens are to be loyal to and defend the country. "To betray the country is the most serious crime against one's nation."

Moreover, the Constitution reflects the PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM, the correct foreign policy and the noble international obligations of the Vietnamese people.

The SRV Constitution clearly states: "The SRV intensifies its fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos and Kampuchea and other socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It protects and defends its friendship with neighboring countries, maintains solidarity with the peoples of countries struggling for national independence and social progress, implements the policy of peaceful coexistence between countries with different political and social systems on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, nonintervention in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit; it actively supports and contributes to the struggle of the world's people against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, big-power hegemonist expansionism and racism and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

These clear-cut stipulations of the SRV state's foreign policy attest to the groundless slanders and distortions by the reactionaries among the Chinese ruling circles about what is described as "Vietnam's small hegemony" as well as the Vietnam-controlled "Indochinese federation."

to make the Constitution a reality in social life, we must implement many important tasks. The state must materialize the new Constitution by enacting necessary laws to implement the Constitution. The cadres and people must be made fully aware of all the provisions of the Constitution so that all citizens implement it voluntarily. The struggle to implement the Constitution is a thousand times more difficult than the formulation of the Constitution. Nevertheless, since the provisions of the MRV Constitution agree with the developmental law of our society and respond to the interests and the profound aspirations of the Vietnamese people, we are convinced that our Constitution will certainly be implemented despite difficulties and complications. With the implementation of the new Constitution, the Vietnamese people will enjoy more freedom and happiness and will successfully build a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Vietnam.

CONSTRUCTION OF USSR-BUILT PROJECTS SPEEDED UP

OW250957 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 24 -- Fifty four of the sixty one main projects of the Bim Son cement plant in Thanh Hoa province have been completed with the devoted assistance of Soviet experts after 43 months of construction. This plant is the largest of its kind to date in Vietnam. Two hundred and fifty seven thousand cubic metres of concrete have been laid, 39,000 metres of water pipes and 14,700 tonnes of steel and 12,700 tonnes of equipment have been assembled. Ninety five percent of the first kiln with an annual output of 600,000 tonnes has been completed.

On the construction site of the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power project on the Da River, eight of the thirteen auxiliary projects have been completed and preparations are speeding up for the main projects of 1981 including a truck-repair workshop capable of handling 500 trucks per year, a 110-kv transformer and a oxygen plant. Active preparations are also being made for the construction of the dam and the tunnels [to] begin in 1982.

On the construction site of the Soviet-built thermo-power station in Pha Lai (Hai Hung Province), the first phase, including a 110-kv transformer station and the control room, have been completed. The building of the Furnaces Number 1 and 2 [is] being accelerated as well as the assembly of the first alternator.

The water conservancy service of Dac Lac Province on the central highlands has commissioned a Soviet-built repair workshop capable of repairing 500 engines per year.

DO MUOI ADDRESSES FACTORY CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

BK260700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Do Muoi, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently inspected the construction site and the work in preparation for the operation of first kiln of the Bim Son cement factory -- a major state project built with Soviet assistance and equipment.

Thanks to the devoted assistance and cooperation given by Soviet specialists for more than 40 months and as a result of the efforts to overcome all difficulties and to apply the contract system in building each particular project, to date the workers and cadres of Construction Corporation No 5 and of the combined machinery assembly enterprises of the Ministry of Building have almost completed 54 of the 61 principal projects at the factory. Some 257,000 cubic meters of concrete have been poured, and 39,000 meters of water pipes, 14,700 tons of structural steel, 12,700 tons of equipment, 4 6-kilovolt transformer stations and 1,900 electric distribution charts have been assembled.

The factory has established a production management apparatus in preparation for its operation. It has received nearly 3,000 tons of spare parts for the adjustment and test operation of the first kiln. It has also received more than 20,000 tons of raw materials for the test run of the clay - and limestone-processing chain. With these materials, the factory is capable of yielding the first batch of clinker from its first kiln on the occasion of the anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution as an outstanding achievement to honor the fifth party congress.

On behalf of the VCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Do Muoi warmly commended the workers and cadres of the construction sector for their great efforts in building and readying the factory and praised all central level sectors concerned as well as the party organization and people of Thanh Hoa for their positive contributions to the construction of this major state project. He also commended and thanked the Soviet specialists for upholding the spirit of proletarian internationalism in their struggle to overcome numerous difficulties in living and working conditions, thereby making it possible for them to assist and guide our workers wholeheartedly in building the factory and installing its equipment.

Comrade Do Muoi urged the workers and cadres of the factory to identify the important role of the factory and clearly understand the great need for cement in economic development and national defense at the present so that efforts can be made to begin operations and achieve the designed output of both kilns at an early date, thus overcoming one of our great shortcomings at present -- the failure to develop the results of our investment in various capital construction projects quickly.

Pointing to a number of specific tasks which must be carried out in order to put the factory into operation on schedule, Comrade Do Nuoi entrusted various ministries and sectors with formulating plans in accordance with their functions in an effort to help accelerate the construction of the factory and make preparations for its operation at present and in the future. He said:

In the immediate future, the Ministry of Building is dutybound to provide the factory with a sufficient number of technical cadres and workers and to assist it in consolidating its management apparatus and establishing its technical regulations. This is necessary to enable the factory to stabilize its operation and improve the quality of its products quickly.

The Ministry of Power should consider the factory as a priority project so that plans for the supply of electricity under all circumstances can be formulated accordingly. The ministry must, as an immediate step, cut down on electric consumption in the nearby areas in order to ensure sufficient power for the operation of the factory.

The Ministry of Mines and Coal must ensure that plans are satisfactorily formulated so that sufficient amounts of high-grade coal can be supplied to the factory both in the immediate future and on a long-term basis.

In addition to improving the rail system in the area of the factory, it is necessary for the Ministry of Communications and Transportation to draw up plans for the delivery of raw materials to and the transportation of cement from the factory.

Meanwhile, the State Planning Commission should assist the factory in formulating production plans for 1982 and subsequent years that are commensurate with its actual capability and can meet the needs of capital construction throughout the country.

MATHEMATICIANS DELEGATION VISITS U.S. 2-24 OCT

BK260306 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 25 -- A group of Vietnamese scientists, including Professors of Mathematics, Nguyen Van Dao, vice-director of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences, Hoang Tuy, director of the Mathematics Institute under the V.I.S., and Le Van Thiem, visited the United States from October 2-24.

The three Vietnamese mathematicians addressed seminars at the George Washington University, the University of California, the Berkeley university, the Brown University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.) and the Harvard University. Their lectures dealt with questions as a new method for solving the general concave programming problem, a new method for solving complementary problems in mathematical programming, the flow of asymmetric flow of viscous fluid, some modern problems on theory of non-linear oscillations, and non-linear oscillations of high order dynamical systems.

Their papers were highly appreciated by their American colleagues, who said they were also impressed by Vietnam's quick development of sciences and education in the recent past. They also expressed hope for further strengthening of scientific cooperation between the two countries.

The Vietnamese scientists also had cordial meetings with Vietnamese residents in the U.S.A.

MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEA, EEC TALKS

BK231026 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0932 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Jakarta, 23 Oct (ANTARA) -- Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that the resolution of Kampuchean affairs in the United Nations General Assembly now still under way has won more support compared with the previous such resolution.

Backed by 33 countries, the vote on the resolution which was adopted on Wednesday was 100 in favour 25 against and 19 abstentions against the 1980 resolution of 91 to 21 with 29 abstentions. Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja stated this to newsmen moments after arrival here Thursday night from London, Ottawa and New York where he had attended meetings including the UNGA session.

The foreign minister said the increasing support toward the resolution meant more support for political solution of the Kampuchean problem.

Speaking pointedly to the resolution, Minister Kusumaatmaja said it would be difficult for the Vietnamese to remain holding on its current standpoint on the Kampuchea issue. Mokhtar said, however, that cooperation with Vietnam was indispensable for solution of the Kampuchean problem, adding that it was urgently needed for the interest of Vietnam itself.

The Kampuchean problem should speedily be solved in order to enable Southeast Asian countries to concentrate their attention to their respective development, Minister Kusumaatmaja said. Minister Kusumaatmaja also pointed out that the resolution on the Kampuchean problem, sponsored by ASEAN countries, was by no means an effort to corner Vietnam.

In another part of his statement, Minister Kusumaatmaja also pointed out that Indonesia would obtain at least six more supports in the UN debate on the problem of East Timor.

Referring to the recent ASEAN-EEC meeting in London, Minister Kusumaatmaja pointed out that the conference had borne fruitful results. The London meeting had later on been continued in Brussels on special discussion on bilateral economic problem. Minister Kusumaatmaja also said that ASEAN had hoped its EEC counterpart to help solve the Kampuchean problem.

ASEAN countries had also requested EEC to continue dealing with political solution of the Middle East and Afghan issues. In this connection, Minister Mokhtar pointed out that British Foreign Affairs minister, Lord Carrington, had been assigned to visit Saudi Arabia in November this year for a series of talks on the matters. Mokhtar described the solution of the Middle East problem as urgent in a bid to prevent polarisation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

During his recent visit to Canada, Minister Kusumaatmaja said he had talks on matters connected with the Indonesia-Canada bilateral relations with a number of Canadian Government officials. Mokhtar pointed out that Canada was one of the Indonesian supporters in the UNGA debate on the East Timor problem besides also supporting the ASEAN resolution on the Kampuchea affair. Referring to Indonesian-Canadian economic relations, Minister Kusumaatmaja pointed out that Canada is the third biggest capital investing country for Indonesia after the United States and Japan.

OFFICIAL OPPOSES EXPORT OF IRAN'S REVOLUTION

BK241010 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0739 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 24 Oct (ANTARA) -- Religious Affairs Minister Alamsyah Ratu Perwiranegara Friday explained to an Iranian diplomat here Iran's "export of revolution" may have undesirable effects for Islam in Indonesia. Alamsyah gave the explanation at a meeting with the Iranian charge d'affairs in Jakarta, Abdolazim Hashemi, at his office.

The Iranian diplomat had come to Alamsyah to introduce himself and to explain about "exporting the Iranian revolution." He said the phrase meant explaining the background, causes and aims of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

Alamsyah had replied that nobody was contesting the Iranians' right to stage a revolution, but the Iranian diplomat should know that Indonesia had had its own revolution.

But the religious affairs minister had also made it plain the Islamic community of Indonesia did not wish to become a scapegoat on account of Iran's revolution. Neither did Muslims in this country want their activities identified as being part of Iran's revolution.

"We have had our fill of revolution and we have now reached a more mature phase in our life as a nation, the phase of development," Alamsyah had said. He added it was not impossible that Iran's "export of revolution" would be used as an excuse by anyone to strike a blow at Islamic activities in Indonesia. "We do not want to be dragged into trouble again," he said.

BORDER TALKS WITH PHILIPPINES PROGRESS

BK231058 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0941 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Ujungpandang, 23 Oct (ANTARA) -- The Philippine and Indonesian delegations to the seventh session of the border committee have come to agreement on several issues which will be carried out between the two countries and particularly with regard to border crossings by their nationals and goods serving the interest of the two countries.

The draft on the results of the meeting was signed here Thursday by Lt General Himawan Sutanto, 3d territorial commander (eastern Indonesia), on behalf of Indonesia and by southern Philippine Military Commander Major General Delfin C. Castro, chairman of the Republic of the Philippines committee on behalf of his country.

The 3-day meeting was started October 22 at the Kowilhan III Headquarters here and ended Thursday. The regional military leaders during the negotiations on the border crossing discussed customs, border patrols, communications, border population and other important problems as a follow-up of earlier meetings between the two delegations.

Naval Lt Colonel Mulyadi, border committee session secretary flanked by Brigadier General Heru Santoso, Kowilhan II chief of staff, and Naval Lt Col. F.X. Riyanto, Kowilhan II information chief at the close of the meeting told newsmen that five basic issues had been agreed upon during the border committee talks here.

Lt Col Mulyadi said the five points agreed upon were the removal of border crossing stations at joint border posts considered favourable by the two parties and based on security considerations and to improve relations between the two nations.

Secondly the Philippines and Indonesia were agreed that representatives of the department of trade considered necessary should also be made members of the border committee.

Thirdly, agreement was reached to compile into one result all the decisions adopted during the successive sessions of the border committee so that continuity could be ensured if officials of each party were replaced.

Lt Col Mulyadi said the fourth point agreed upon was that radio communications from Indonesia to the Philippines and between the islands of the two countries should be further improved.

It was also agreed as fifth point that procedures or regulations should be enforced by each party with regard to the arrest of nationals of either country by the other. No problems had been faced during the meeting because of the excellent mutual understanding to serve the common interest, the spokesman said. According to schedule the eighth meeting of the border committee of the two countries would be held in the Philippines next year.

PARLIAMENTARY PANEL REPORTS ON EAST TIMOR

BK270757 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0738 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 27 Oct (ANTARA) -- The political situation in East Timor has generally improved and the integration of the region into the Indonesian Republic has come to be widely appreciated in the community, the parliamentary second commission said in a report submitted to a plenary session of the house here Monday. The report, read by the spokesman of the commission, H.R. Syahman, was based on the commission's tour of East Timor and other provinces during the first recess in the 1981-1982 session period. The report also noted that ideological inculcation and information on the Pancasila philosophy and the 1945 Constitution were being carried out continuously, both by government officials and social organization leaders.

The plenary session, led by deputy speaker Mohammad Isnaeni, also was told that the administration process was proceeding properly in East Timor down to regency, district and village level. The report admitted that in some places the administration system was hampered by mainly a lack of technical administration personnel.

After the integration the region has undergone a change from one with a colonial atmosphere into one breathing independence. Many development projects have been carried out, primarily centred in the sectors of health, education, roadbuilding, electricity and water supply, agriculture, irrigation and the building of other facilities. This was evident, according to the report, from the size of development funds allocated to the region since 1976-1977, which now amounts to some Rp 102 billion. But despite all the efforts so far, the aspirations of the local population still have not been fulfilled and the government is expected to give full attention to this youngest province in the nation and to step up the development momentum, the commission said.

Turning to preparations for the 1982 general elections, the report said everything has proceeded according to government plans and the registration of the population and electors as well as the nomination of candidates to stand in the elections all took place on schedule.

BRIEFS

BIOMASS ACCORD WITH JAPAN -- Indonesia and Japan signed a Biomass energy research and development cooperation agreement in Jakarta yesterday. Under the agreement, a Biomass research and development center will be built in Lampung to produce ethanol from sweet potato, cassava and other raw materials. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 21 Oct 81 BK]

NEW WARSHIPS -- Jakarta, 22 Oct (AFP) -- Three new warships have been officially included into the Indonesian Navy fleet at a ceremony in the navy base of Surabaya in East Java, a navy spokesman said today. Defence Minister General Mohammad Yusuf presided over the ceremony yesterday. The ships -- destroyer escort Kri Dewantoro, tank landing ship Kri Teluk Sampit and submarine Kri Nanggala -- made a sail-past in the Ujung Gulf in the Java Sea after the ceremony, the spokesman said. Indonesia has ordered a number of new warships from several countries including Yugoslavia, West Germany, Holland and South Korea to strengthen its navy. [Hong Kong AFP in English 0256 GMT 22 Oct 81 BK]

MALAYSIAU.S. VIEW OF NORTH-SOUTH ISSUES CRITICIZED

BK221010 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Leaders of 8 industrialised and 14 developing countries are in Cancun, Mexico, looking for ways and means to lift the lot of the poor. While this is their declared intention, the 2 days of talks at the opulent resort are not likely to lead to any concrete proposals. The pessimism stems from the Reagan administration's sharp stand against boosting cash aid to the poor. Instead of the massive transfers of wealth from rich to poor nations, Mr Reagan has been insisting that trade and what he calls the magic of the market place must serve as the impetus for development.

We could not agree with him more, but the trouble is, the global economic structure, as it stands, is rigged against the developing countries, which are mainly producers of raw materials. They sell their commodities, like rubber, tin, palm oil and the rest, to industrial consumers which are in a position to manipulate the markets. More often than not, the price paid for the raw materials is not what it ought to be. Nevertheless, producers have to accept what is offered because competition is keen. But when developing countries buy industrial products from the rich, they have to pay a heavy price, because manufacturers of such goods are few in number. This allows them to fix prices. The terms of trade have always been such that the Third World has been made to pay more and more for what it buys, but receives less and less for what it sells.

This is the crux for the widening gap between the haves and the have nots of the world and which is why the Third World is demanding for a shift in the global economic relations between the North and South. But, unfortunately the United States under the Reagan administration is unwilling to come to grips with the issues, which are the root cause of world poverty.

It is not difficult to see why the United States is against global negotiations on aid and trade under the auspices of a United Nations organization. What irks Washington is that in such talks the U.S. vote counts the same as any other participating country. It feels that it should not be, given its wealth and power.

In the circumstances, the U.S. has always preferred to deal with the questions of aid and trade in such institutions as the IMF, the World Bank and the general agreement on tariffs and trade which are controlled by the rich industrial nations. There, it is a veto that counts and not the votes.

It is easy enough for the United States to say that the Third World countries must put their economic houses in order, but before they can do that the rule of the game must be changed.

President Reagan goes to Cancun to promote what he calls a revolutionary idea born more than 200 years ago. It is called freedom, and it works. The president should do well to see that it also works for the rest of the world by helping to promote a more equitable world economic system.

1982 NATIONAL DEFENSE ALLOCATIONS REPORTED

BK231501 Hong Kong AFP in English 1305 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, 23 Oct (AFP) -- The finance minister, Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, today presented to Parliament Malaysia's 1982 budget aimed at stimulating domestic economic activities and strengthening defence.

The finance minister said that 3,564 million dollars (1,485 million U.S.) or 24.4 percent of the 1982 development estimates would go for defence and security.

The armed forces will be provided about 2,150 million dollars (895 million U.S.) for operating expenditure besides 2,700 million dollars (1,125 million U.S.) for development, making a total of 4,850 million dollars (2,020 million U.S.).

Malaysia's Armed Forces strength is expected to be doubled to 200,000 by 1985. There are also plans to build a new multimillion dollar naval base at Lumut on the west coast and a new air force base.

MAHATHIR INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC POLICIES

BK261332 Hong Kong AFP in English 1046 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 26 Oct (AFP) -- Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said today it is his "dream" to see Malaysia emerging as a developing country enjoying the same international respect as any other developed nation but without having to lose its good cultural and spiritual values.

The prime minister pointed out that although comparatively speaking the country was gaining such respect, Malaysia had not reached the status of a developed country. "There is still a lot more to be done," he said in a special interview with BERNAMA, the national news agency, and representatives of two major local newspaper groups here on the occasion of his 100th day in office.

Dr Mahathir took oath of office as Malaysia's fourth prime minister on July 16 following Tun Hussein Onn's resignation. Last Friday was his 100th day in office.

In his 2-hour interview Dr Mahathir said that at present, some developed countries were still adopting a patronising attitude toward Malaysia. As a race, Malaysians must have a sense of accomplishment so that they could stand on an equal footing with other people without being looked down on by others. "To me, this is important. I don't like it when whenever I say that I'm a Malaysian, people will turn their faces and say: Ah...the lazy Malay. This is what has been happening. To a certain extent, the so-called weaknesses of the Malays are being rubbed off on the other races in this country. I really cannot stand this," he said.

Asked what he considered as the biggest challenge he had to face over the last 100 days, the prime minister said: "The biggest challenge is to motivate everybody, not only the officials but also the people on the whole, so that they will realise their responsibility toward the nation." He said the people should be made aware of their role in nation building, a task which implied striving for not only materialistic development but also a kind of spiritual achievement for everyone.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir dwelt at length on the new economic policy, the problem of corruption, racial harmony, Malaysia-British relations and his general perception of international relations.

On the new economic policy, he said it was not merely an economic policy but also a political policy. "If it is purely economic, we would go for growth all the way. But you know if we go for growth all the way without equitable distribution, we will have political instability," he explained.

The prime minister felt that given the constraint of having to maintain political stability, the economic growth achieved by the country under the economic policy so far had been a very good one. In view of this, the prime minister stressed that the policy would continue to be pursued and the present activities under the policy be stepped up.

There was also a need to explain to the people that whatever action the government was taking was in conformity with the policy. He said a lot of complaints against the new economic policy were largely the result of a lack of understanding of it.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir assured that the government would also continue to buy foreign-owned assets so long as "they are there for sale." "But there will come a time when all foreign assets are already brought back and if we have money, we can buy any shares. We can even buy foreign companies operating here." "The fact that somebody invests in this country and has 100 per cent ownership does not mean that we cannot buy the company. If they are up for sale, we will buy," he said.

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW INTERVIEWED ON KAMPUCHEA, PRC

BK221424 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Mr Lee Kuan Yew has said that a coalition government in Kampuchea will increase the chances of the noncommunist forces returning to Phnom Penh through a political settlement and free election. This settlement should be acceptable to Vietnam and also to China. However, the prime minister said the existence of strong noncommunist Kampuchean forces in the coalition diminishes the chances of a Khmer route return to power by force. Without the coalition government, ASEAN is in effect rendering support to the Democratic Kampuchean Government at the expense of the noncommunist Khmer resistance forces. If such a situation continued, the outcome must be favorable to the Khmer Rouge. By forming a coalition and by recruiting ASEAN's support, Sihanouk and Son Sann forces would offer the Kampuchean people an alternative leadership to Pol Pot or Heng Samrin.

In an interview with the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW Mr Lee said sooner or later there would be discussions which involved the Soviet Union and Vietnam for a solution on the Kampuchean issue. When this happened, the views of the United States, the Soviet Union and China must be taken into account. The influence of the great powers could not be excluded from determining the outcome.

In reply to another question the prime minister noted that the Chinese Communist Party's support for regional communist parties had changed only marginally. He said that it was disappointing that having decided to close down the transmitter in Yunan, China should have found it necessary to make public its continuing support for the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM].

Mr Lee said that by allowing the CPM radio to sign off and by giving the waveband to the successor station transmitting from outside China, the Chinese Communist Party left the impression that they had complied with legal niceties which would [word indistinct] ASEAN's demand for noninterference while demonstrating fraternal solidarity. He said as long as China openly supported communist parties and armed rebellion against the governments of ASEAN in violation of good state to state relations, China could not expect ASEAN to believe that its longer term objectives in Southeast Asia were benign.

On the American sale of weapons to China, Mr Lee said he viewed the move with disquiet. He said it was an admission that America had few options in maintaining the balance of power in east Asia. The Japanese would not rearm adequately or fast enough to match the 45 to 50 Soviet divisions in Soviet Asia and the growing Soviet Air Force and Pacific fleet. Mr Lee said that if American weapons technology did not help China to build up an amphibious capacity, Southeast Asia could live with it. If it did, then in 20 to 25 years maintaining a regional balance would become more complicated.

Mr Lee was asked about his views on the new Malaysian Government led by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir. He said the Malaysian prime minister and his deputy Datuk Musa Hitam represent a new generation of self-made and self-confident Malay leaders, administrators, professionals and businessmen. In Mr Lee's view, Dr Mahathir is forthright and open in his pursuit of objectives, foremost among them being effective and efficient government. The Malaysian prime minister is a man of deep conviction. Dr Mahathir and he had known each other since 1964. Dr Mahathir has a mind of his own and he gives his officials the lead. He united ASEAN in its fight against the protectionist move of the Australian and British national airlines in 1979.

PARLIAMENT ELECTS DEVAN NAIR AS NEW PRESIDENT

BK231512 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Parliament today elected Mr C.V. Devan Nair as president of the republic.

Proposing his appointment, Mr Lee Kuan Yew described Mr Devan Nair as a tower of strength in our battle against the communists and communalists. The prime minister said it was the complete commitment to fight and work for a better society that had brought up Mr Devan Nair's strength. Mr Lee praised Mr Devan Nair for his part in reeducating and reshaping the attitude of workers toward management from a confrontation to a cooperational one.

Mr Lee said he had told Mr Devan Nair that becoming president did not mean that he had to quarrel less and be bland. At 58 he could not but continue to be himself. The difference was that in his new role as president he should be nonpartisan. He had to rise above the fray between the People's Action Party and other political parties which aspired to be the government. He would have to present all Singaporeans.

Mr Lee added that if Mr Devan Nair made it possible for those that previously disagreed with him to feel that he is now their president, that would be his best measure of success.

Mr Devan Nair will be sworn into office tomorrow.

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